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ROWALD ROBE.

CORPORATION OF RANGOON

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE HEALTH OFFICER

For the City of Rangoon.

For the year 1925.

'THE RANGOON TIMES' PRESS.

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With the Compliments

of the

Health Officer.

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To

THE COMMISSIONER, CORPORATION OF RANGOON.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the sanitary condition of the City of Rangoon for the year 1925 together with the Vaccination Report and that on the working of the Veterinary Department for the official year 1925-1926.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

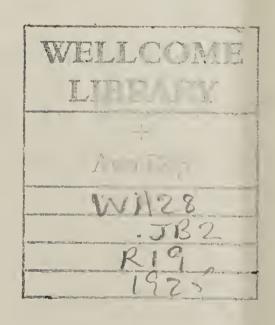
HEALTH OFFICE:

The 3rd May, 1926.

K. R. DALAL, L.M. & s., D.T.M., D.P.H.,

Health Officer, Corporation of Rangoon.





SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1925.

Population by the Census of 1921	•••	• • •	•••	345,505
Estimated Population for 1925	•••	•••	•••	364,964
Area of Rangoon Town	•••	30	•40 s qua	re miles
Number of live births registered	•••	•••	•••	6,480
Birth-rate per 1,000 Census Population	•••	•••	•••	18.76
Number of deaths	•••	•••	•••	12,373
Death-rate per 1,000 Census Population	•••	•••	•••	35· 81
Death-rate per 1,000 Estimated Populati	ion	• • 6	•••	3 3·9 0
Number of deaths amongst infants under	one year	•••	•••	2,280
Infant deaths per 1,000 births	•••	•••	•••	351.85
Plague.—Number of deaths from	•••	•••	•••	620
" Death-rate	•••	•••	•••	1.79
Small-pox.—Number of deaths from	•••	•••	•••	6 3 0
" Death-rate	•••	•••	•••	1.83
Cholera.—Number of deaths from	•••	•••	•••	60
,, Death-rate	•••	•••	•••	0.17
Influenza.—Number of deaths 'from	•••	e-o-o	•••	48
" Death-rate …	•••	•••	•••	0.14
Tuberculosis.—Number of deaths from	•••	•••	•••	1,250
" Death-rate …	•••	•••	•••	3.62
Respiratory diseases—Number of deaths	from		•••	2,344
" Death-rate	•••	•••	•••	6.78
Cerebro-spinal Fever-Number of death	s from •	•••	•••	25
" Death-rate	•••	•••	•••	0.07
Beri-Beri-Number of deaths from	•••	•••	•••	60
,, Death-rate	•••	,•••	•••	0.17
Diphtheria—Number of deaths from	•••	•••	•••	4
" Death-rate	•••	•••	•••	0.01
Cancer—Number of deaths from	•••	•••	•••	30
" Death-rate	•••	•••	•••	0.09
Puerperal Septicaemia—Number of dear	ths from	•••	• • •	27
" Death-rate	•••	۵ • •	•••	0.08

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ANNUAL SANITARY REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1925.

Climatic Conditions.

Details of Meteorological data for Rangoon are given in the Statement attached to this report and call for no special comment.

The total rainfall amounted to 107·17 inches showing 2·07 inches higher than the average for the previous five years and 0·37 inches less than the rainfall in 1924.

Area and Population.

The area of the City is 30.40 square miles including the Rangoon and Pegu Rivers and the Pazundaung Creek.

The 1921 Census gives the population of Rangoon as being 341,962, a decennial increase of 48,646. In October 1924 a portion of Kamayut with a Census Population of 3,543 was included within the Corporation limits, making the total Census Population of the City of Rangoon 345,505.

The Estimated Population for the year 1925 was 364,964.

Births and Birth-rates.

Excluding Still-born children, the number of births registered during the year was 6,480 as compared with 6,494 in 1924. The birth-rates for the years 1925 and 1924 on the Census Population were 18.76 and 18.80 respectively. The birth-rate calculated on the Estimated Population of 1925 was 17.76. The highest birth-rate was recorded in the Newly Added Area and the lowest in Cantonment. The rates were 26.25 and 6.03.

Male births exceeded female births in the proportion of 105.84 to 100.

The following Table gives the number of births and birth-rates for the various Communities:—

Communities.			Numb	er of Births.	Birth-rates.
Anglo-Indian	•••	•••	•••	242	29·0 8
Other Classes	•••	•••	•••	325	20.42
Burmese	•••	•••	•••	2,349	22.26
Chinese and Panth	ays	•••	***	6 5 2	2 7· 04
Europeans	•••	•••	•••	109	27.67
Mohammedans and	l Malays	•••	• • •	909	14.64
Hindus	• • •	001	•••	1,894	15.07

The following Statement gives the birth-rates in different Circles per 1,000 female population (Census) at the child-bearing period between the ages of 15 and 45 for the years 1924 and 1925:—

Circles.				1925.		1924.
Dalla		• • •	•••	156		155
South Kemmendine	• • •	•••		136	•	131
North-West Yown		•••	• 3 •	124		120
Botataung		•••	•••	124		135
Yegyaw				124		136
North Kemmendine		• • •	•••	120		116
South-West Town	• • •	0 • •		118		108
Lanmadaw	•••	• • •	•••	118		112
Newly added area	• • •	•••		113		8-0-0
Tamwe	• • •	•••	•••	112		117
Theinbyu	•••	•••	•••	108		10 9
South-East Town		•••	•••	106		124
North-East Town	496		* • •	97		97
Taroktan	• • •	•••	•••	84		72
Kanaungto	• • •	• 0 •	• • •	84		83
Cantonment		• • •	• 3 •	3 6		52

The following Statement gives the number of births registered during the year 1925, month by month with the number of unregistered births found during house to house inspection by the Health staff and the number verified by the Lady Health Visitors:—

Month.		Total N Registere		discovered by	verified by
January	• • •	527		8	•••
February	• • •	519		6	261
Masch	• • •	536		2	188
April	•••	515		11	279
May	•••	521		107	271
June	•••	533	***	103	148
July	•••	522		99	276
August	•••	519		117	297
September	•••	559		129	388
October	•••	554		128	378
November	•••	564		135	355
December	0 0 0	611		158	351
Grand Total		6,480		1,003	3,192

Still-births.

467 Still-births were recorded during the year. 202 of these were of Burmese parentage, 129 of Hindu parentage, 68 of Mohammedan or Malay parentage, 28 of Chinese and Panthay parentage, 14 of Other Classes, 20 of Anglo-Indian parentage and 6 of European parentage.

The percentage of Still-births to the total births for the different Communities works out as follows:—

Communities.	Number of births.	Number of Still-births.	Percentage of Still-births to births registered.
Burmese	2,349	202	8. 60
Mohammedans and Malays	909	68	7·4 8
Hindus	1,894	129	6.81
Chinese and Panthays	652	28	4.29
Other classes	325	14	4.31
Europeans	109	6	5.50
Anglo-Indians	242	20	8.25
Total	6,480	467	7.21
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Out of 467 Still-births, the confinements were supervised by unqualified Midwives or relatives in 198 cases.

Still-births are excluded in this report from all figures relating to births and deaths.

One of the principal causes of Still-birth is the infection of the parents with specific diseases.

The large number of Still-births evidently indicates the wide-spread prevalence of Venereal disease and it is gratifying to note that the Government have taken steps to open a free Venereal Clinic at the Rangoon General Hospital.

The low birth-rate recorded year by year for the City as compared with the general birth-rate for the rest of the Province is due to a variety of causes amongst which the following are outstanding ones:—

- (1) Our City is the largest Port in the World next to New York for immigration and emmigration. Of the total population of nearly 365,000, nearly two-thirds is composed of the migratory population, viz., the labouring hands who pour into this City year in and year out for a temporary period and the majority of this population is composed of Males. During the year under report, of the total number of immigrants 2,99,022 were Males and 31,190 were females.
- (2) A fair number of married women leave the City for their confinements and register the birth of their children in the districts where they are born.
- (3) A large number of births taking place in the City are not registered through ignorance, apathy and other causes.

A large number of births are discovered every year by the Lady Health Visitors and Vaccinators whilst visiting their Circles from house to house and as a check on the work of the staff engaged in the registration of births, the death return of every child dying under the age of 12 months is endorsed with the result of enquiry whether the child was born in the City and the birth registered or not.

Every effort is being made to bring the registration of births into line with the standard of accuracy achieved for the registration of deaths, by circulating printed notices in all the Vernaculars and warning the Public of their liability to prosecution in the event of their non-compliance with the rules framed for this purpose as the present state of the registration of births is far from satisfactory.

The peculiar constitution of the population of our City where there is such a large excess of males renders the birth-rate practically useless for comparative statistics of other towns. To be of any value, the birth-rate calculated on the number of women of child-bearing age should be taken as the true index for purposes of comparing local or racial variations inthe birth-rate.

Deaths and Death-rates.

12,373 deaths were registered during the year. In 1924, 11,448 deaths were registered. The death-rates on the Census population for these two years work out at 35.81 and 33.13 respectively. 417 of the total deaths occurred amongst individuals not normally resident in Rangoon but who had come to Rangoon during their final illness and died in Rangoon.

The number of deaths registered and the death-rates for the past five years are given in the Table below:—

Year.	Deaths.	Death-rate on Census population.	Death-rate on esti- mated population.
1920	12,140	41.39	36 ·7 5
1921	12,066	35.28	nil
1922	12,232	3 6·04	35.53
1923	11,918	34.85	3 3 :89
1924	11,448	33.13	32.11
1925	11,448 12,373	35.81	33.90

The number of deaths and death-rates on Census Population for the various Communities work out as follows:—

Communities.		Number of Deaths.	Death-rate.
Anglo-Indians	• • •	164 ·	19.71
Europeans	• • •	60	15.23
Other Classes	•••	513	32· 24
Mohammedans and Mala	.ys	1,875	30.21
Hindus	•••	4,622	36.79
Burmese	•••	3,971	37.63
Chinese and Panthays	•••	1,168	48.43

The death-rate all the world over is invariably high amongst the poor classes. The majority of the population of our City consists of the poorly paid section of the labouring hands whose mode of living, extreme over-crowding in ill-ventilated houses, barracks and cooly lines and the insanitary surroundings only tend to raise the general death-rate still higher. The highest mortality rate noticed is among the Chinese and the Panthays which may be chiefly accounted for by the greater prevalence of Tuberculosis, very poor physique among the poorer classes of this Community and the Drug habit many of them are addicted to.

Infantile mortality.

2,280 infants died before completing their first year of life, giving an infantile mortality rate of 351.85 per 1,000 births.

In the previous year 2,290 infants under one year of age died with an Infantile Mortality rate of 352.63.

Out of 2,280 infant deaths, 1,696 were born within Corporation limits of which 1,575 births were registered and 121 were not registered. 584 were born outside Corporation limits.

If the latter number of 584 infants born outside Corporation limits be excluded from the total number of infants who had died before reaching their first year of life, the infantile mortality rate for the year under report would be 261.73 per 1,000 births.

215 confinements leading to the birth of these infants took place at the Dufferin Hospital. 1,127 of the confinements were attended by unqualified Midwives, 236 by qualified Midwives, 113 by the Society for the Promotion of Infant Welfare and 5 by relatives, etc.

In 1924, 6,494 births were registered in Rangoon Town. Enquiries into the deaths of such of these infants dying before completing their first year of life showed that 1,757 of them died. The mortality rate works out at 270.56. Of these 1,757 infants, 637 died in the first month, 314 in the second month, 251 in the third month, 139 in the fourth month, 75 in the fifth month, 68 in the sixth month, 75 in the seventh month, 52 in the eighth month, 53 in the ninth month, 52 in the tenth month, 32 in the eleventh month and 9 in the twelfth month,

The following statement gives the principal causes of deaths, their number and the infantile death-rate per 1,000 births in different communities for the year 1925:—

Totai.	477 227 526 458 458 198 38 38 112 1188	2,280	351.85
Other classe s	111	128	549.36
Arme- nians.		Ĺ	333-33
Jews.		•	:
Anglo- Indians	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	38	157.03
Euro-	3 : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	4	36.69
Karens.	1 3 3 7	6	166.66
Shans.		:	:
Chinese and Panthays.	46 57 58 13 13 8 13 8 23	229	351-23
Burmese.	187 78 78 221 146 18 62 3 3	. 801	340.99
Moham- medans and Malays.	66 34 59 61 7 30 17 25 25	305	335-53
Hindus.	160 153 153 17 17 17 66	765	403.90
Cause of Death.	Premature birth Malnutrition Convulsions Bronchitis and Pneumonia Enteritis Diarrhoea and Dysentery Whooping cough Fever Diphtheria Influenza Plague Cholera Small-pox Other causes	Total	Infantile mortality rate per 1,000 births

It will be observed from the above Table that Premature Birth, Malnutrition and Convulsions, and Bronchitis and Pneumonia caused in the aggregate 1,688 deaths out of the total number of infant deaths of 2,280. Thus, these two chief groups of high infantile death-rate accounted for over 74 per cent. of the total mortality.

Generally speaking these causes of high infantile death-rate have a close relation to the social and economic conditions of the parents, their homes, their surroundings, poverty, overcrowding and the insanitary conditions under which they live and lastly to ignorance and the attendance of unqualified midwives during confinements.

Summary of inquiries made to ascertain the conditions of the births registered during the year:—

Of the 6,480 total number of births during the year—

1,416 had been attended to by qualified Doctors or Midwives.

938 were confined at the Dufferin Hospital.

737 attended by the society for the Promotion of Infant Welfare.

3,213 attended by unqualified Midwives.

139 attended by friends and relatives.

24 births were registered in Cantonment, and

13 were registered in Military Police Hospital...

From the above Table it will be seen that the percentage of confinements attended to by unskilled women was 51.73 and the percentage of confinements attended to by qualified Midwives including those confined at the Dufferin Hospital and by the Society for the Promotion of Infant Welfare was 48.27.

The following Table gives a summary of the conditions of births registered for the past 3 years with their percentage ratio:—

			1	
	1	1923.	1924.	1925.
Total No. of births including Still-births registered	ed	6,622	7,021	6,94 7
Total No. of Still-births notified	•••	498	527	467
Percentage of Still-births to the total No. of bregistered	oirths	7.52	7.50	7.21
Total No. of births excluding Still-births	•••	6,124	6,494	6,480
Total No. of confinements attended by qual Doctors or Midwives	lified	342	1,007	1,416
Percentage of confinements attended by qua Doctors or Midwives	lified	5.59	15.51	21.85
Total No. of children born in Dufferin Hospital	•••	1,088	1,090	938
Percentage of children born in Dufferin Hospital	•••	17· 7 7	1 6·7 8	. 14:48
Total number of confinements attended by the Sociator the Promotion of Infant Welfare at Ce and Homes	_	1,211	717	737
Percentage of confinements attended by the So for the Promotion of Infant Welfare at Ce and Homes	_	19 ·77	11.05	11.37
Total No. attended by friends and relatives	•••	2	3	139
Percentage attended by friends and relatives	•••	0.03	0.04	2•14
Total No. of births registered in Cantonment	•••	38	56	24
Percentage of births registered in Cantonment	•••	0.62	0.86	0.37
Total No. of births registered in Military Po	olice •••	15	17	13
Percentage of births registered in Military Po	oli c e	0.25	0· 26	10.20
Total No. of confinements attended by unqual Midwives	ified	3,428	3,604	3,213
Percentage of confinements attended by unqual Midwives	ified	55·9 7	55·50	49•59

The following Table shows the Infantile Mortality rate for the past five years:—

1920	•••	•••	•••	303.53
1921	• • •	•••	•••	322.67
1922	•••	• • •	•••	327.62
1923	•••	•••	•••	341.61
1924	• • •		***	352.63

Plague,

During the year 724 cases of Plague were recorded with a case mortality rate of 85.64 as compared with 554 cases in the preceding year with a case mortality rate of 91.16. Of the 724 cases reported, 519 were males and 205 females. The death-rate per 1,000 population for the year was 1.79 and the average for the past five years is 3.22.

The disease was at its height in the month of April. The age period most affected was between 20 and 30 years and the Hindu Community suffered more heavily than the other Communities in the Town.

199 cases were treated in the Contagious Diseases Hospital and of these 128 died, giving a case mortality rate of 64·32. 525 cases were treated in their homes of whom 492 died giving a case mortality rate of 93·71.

Of the total number of cases 40 were ascertained to have been imported Of the imported cases 32 or 80 per cent. died.

Statement showing the number of rats caught month by month, the number of rats examined at the Corporation Laboratory, the number found infected and the number of Plague attacks in 1925 is as follows:—

Mon	th.	Number of rats caught.	Number of rats examined.	Number of rats infected.	Percentage of infection	Number of Plague attacks.
January February March April May June July August September October November December		35,271 43,482 45,732 48,574 53,881 52,459 54,634 51,729 53,305 55,960	3,886 2,746 2,812 3,224 3,415 2,940 3.526 3,737 3,819 3 291 2,737 2,601	14 9 13 9 14 5 15 12 10 10 3 5	·36 ·32 ·46 ·28 ·41 ·17 ·42 ·32 ·26 ·30 ·11 ·19	40 54 84 104 68 69 90 101 74 20 14 6
2	Total	604.050	38,734	119	0.30	724

Plague Measures.

The usual preventive and precautionary measures such as (1) Inoculation, (2) Cleaning and Disinfection, (3) Destruction of rats, (4) Site cleaning and intensive ratting operations, were continued during the year.

Inoculation.

During the year under review 1,077 persons were inoculated. Of these 1,050 were carried out by the Medical Officers of the Health Department and the remainder of 27 by Private Medical Practitioners, etc.

Cleaning and Disinfection.

32,802 houses were cleaned and 2,935 houses were disinfected by the Plague staff. The houses in the poorer quarters of the town were as usual cleaned free of charge.

Destruction of Rats.

604,250 rats were destroyed during the year of which 38,734 were examined at the Corporation Laboratory and 119 were reported to be Plague infected. The corresponding figures for 1924 were 630,907 destroyed, 32,315 examined and 113 found infected.

In addition to the permanent 18 gangs, 8 temporary gangs were again engaged during the year under report for the purpose of site-cleaning and intensive ratting in kutcha areas.

The following Table gives the number of inoculations, houses cleaned, houses disinfected, rats destroyed and the number of Plague deaths for the past five years:—

Year.	Inoculation.	Houses cleaned.	Houses disinfected.	Rats destroyed.	Number of Plague deaths
1920 1921 1922 1923 1924	4,495 5,561 5,572 2,018	8,045 5,532 7,233 14,797 36,237 32,802	1,354 1,594 2,112 2,158 1,285 2,935	3,45,750 4,05,178 4,08,785 4,96,987 6,30,907 6,04,250	1,127 1,126 1,402 1,159 505 620

Cholera.

82 cases of Cholera with 60 deaths were reported during the year. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 167 cases and 132 deaths. Of

the total number of cases reported, 13 (amongst which 10 deaths occurred) were ascertained to have been imported. The disease was at its height in May.

46 cases were treated in the Contagious Diseases Hospital of which 27 died giving a case mortality rate of 58.70. 36 cases were treated at home of which 33 died giving a case mortality rate of 91.66. The death rate per 1,000 population was 0.17 and the average for the past five years is 0.36.

Small-Pox.

Small-pox was prevalent in the City during the year under report and had assumed epidemic proportions for the first five months of the year.

1,956 cases of Small-pox were reported during the year of which 228 were ascertained to have been imported. The number of deaths recorded was 630, giving a case mortality rate of 31.47 per cent.

In 1924 the total number of cases recorded was 304 cases and 99 deaths.

The death rate per 1,000 population was 1.83 and the average for the past five years is 0.41.

Of the total number of deaths, 124 occurred amongst the cases in which vaccination scars were visible, 209 deaths amongst the cases said to have been vaccinated in infancy but in which no scars were visible and 297 amongst the unvaccinated. From the above statement it will be seen that the majority of the deaths had taken place amongst those who had not been vaccinated and those who though said to have been vaccinated in infancy had no marks visible and were practically unprotected.

222 children under the age of 5 were attacked with Small-pox and there were 161 deaths. Of these 35 were vaccinated and 22 died, 115 were unvaccinated and 83 died. 72 cases were said to have been vaccinated in infancy but no marks were visible and 56 died.

The disease was at its height in the months of February, March and April and the total numbers of cases reported during these three months were 395,741 and 343 respectively.

1,448 cases including 33 cases of the previous year were treated in the Contagious Diseases Hospital of which 257 died giving a case mortality rate of 17.75.

544 cases including 3 cases of the previous year were treated in their homes of which 373 died giving a case mortality rate of 68.57.

The following Table gives the monthly statement of the number of cases reported during the year:—

1925.		Nur	nber of cases reported.
January	•••	***	199
February	• • •	• « «	395
March	•••	•••	741
April	•••	•••	343
May	•••	••	175
June	•••	•••	51
July	•••	•••	32
August	•••	•••	10
September	•••	•••	2
October	• • •	•••	1
November	•••	• • •	2
December	•••	•••	5
		Total	1,956

All preventive measures were taken in time to control the anticipated wide-spread outbreak of Small-pox this year.

An extra staff of 12 Vaccinators were entertained. Public Notices were published in all local Newspapers in all the Vernaculars and a Circular sent to all Medical practitioners. House to house gangs were formed in all the infected areas of the City to discover all suffering cases and to send them to the Contagious Diseases Hospital. Immediate vaccination of all contacts was carried out and houses, linen, etc., were disinfected and an intensive campaign of vaccination and re-vaccination of all the inhabitants of the infected areas, Registered Building Houses, Cooly lines, Mills, Workshops, Factories and Schools was vigorously carried out to prevent the spread of the Epidemic.

The following Table gives the total number of vaccinations performed during the year under report which was found to be the chief preventive measure most effective against the spread of this disease under the conditions prevailing in this City:—

January	•••	• • •	12,315
February	•••	• • •	32,345
March	•••	• • •	24,433
April	•••	•••	10,901
May	•••	• • •	7,4 08
June	•••	•••	2,988
July	•••	•••	4.802
August	•••	• • •	4,488
September	•••	• • •	2,744
October	•••	•••	6,201
November	•••	0-0-0	12,376
December	•••	• • •	6,110
			127.111

The year under report was visited by one of those periodical waves of the epidemic of Small-pox in its most virulent form that has been noticed to occur in the East at an interval of every few years.

Influenza.

48 deaths from Influenza were reported during the year as compared with 83 deaths in the previous year. A statement showing Influenza deaths by races and months is given below:—

Months.	Europeans.	Anglo- Indians.	Hindus.	Moham- medans.	Burmese.	Chinese.	Others.	Total.
January February March April May June July August September October November December Total	•••	•••	2 1 3 4 2 1 4 2	1 4 2 3 1 1	3 2 1 1 1 	1 1 1 1	1 1 3	2 3 1 10 6 3 2 5 4 8 4

The death-rate per 1,000 population for the year was 0.14 and the average for the past five years is 0.95.

Enteric Fever.

147 cases with 44 deaths were reported during the year under review as compared with 191 cases and 63 deaths in the previous year.

The number of deaths reported in each of the previous five years is given below:—

1920	•••	•••	• • •	•••	•••,	31
1921	•••	• • •	• • •	• • •	•••	38
1922	***	• • •	•••	•••	•••	43
1923	•••	•••	•••	• • •	•••	47
1924	•••	• • •	• • •		• • 3	63

The death-rate per 1,000 population for the year was 0.13 and the average for the previous five years is 0.13.

Malarial Fever.

During the year 224 deaths were registered as compared with 279 deaths in the preceding year, giving a death-rate of 0.65. The average for the last five years is 1.07.

Diarrhoea and Dysentery.

Diarrhoea and Dysentery accounted for 1,249 deaths. Of these 265 were reported from Hospitals and other Public Institutions. The death-rate per mille of the population was 3.61, the average for the past five years being 2.87.

These diseases are usually more prevalent during the wet season of the year and during the year under report there was an unusual prevalence of acute dysentery mostly of the bacillary type in the months of May, June and July. A steady rise in the number of deaths due to these diseases was noted with the advent of the wet weather and the investigations carried out by me had so far revealed the fact that the town water supply from the Hlawga Lake had no direct contributory share in the unusual prevalence of the disease. Similarly samples of Milk, Fish, Fruit and Lettuce from various sources were submitted to bacteriological examination with negative results. A large number of the cases reported were from the suburban and other areas served with tub latrines and the dissemination of this disease was greatly influenced by the prevalence of flies in this season. The high incidence of these diseases was mainly due to one or the other of the following contributory causes:—

- (1) A great portion of our city is dependent upon wells and tanks for the supply of water and during the dry season the bottom water of such tanks and wells is always found highly contaminated. With the first advent of the Monsoon, any amount of impurities is being washed into this water and it thus gets highly polluted with animal and vegetable waste products.
- (2) The consumption of shell fish, over-ripe fruit or vegetables, lettuce, etc., contaminated with animal manure.
- (3) Contamination of milk or other articles of food and drink kept exposed to flies, dirt and filth.
- (4) This is usually the period of the year when infants young and old are generally more predisposed to chill and bowel complaints.

A greater portion of the city has still no better sanitary convenience than tub latrines where though the contents are removed daily the tubs remain in a most filthy state giving free and easy access to flies to breed and disseminate filth and disease germs in their immediate neighbourhood.

In this outbreak also, flies I believe played a predominant part in the spread of the infection by contaminating articles of food and drink left exposed.

In every case notified during this period, a systematic disinfection of the latrines concerned was carried out and the tubs were kept filled with disinfecting lotion with marked good results.

Tuberculosis,

1,250 deaths from Tuberculosis were reported, giving a death-rate of 3.62 per mille as compared with a death-rate of 3.00 in the previous year. Of these 1,188 were recorded as Phthisis. Of the 1,250 who died of this disease, 800 were males and 450 females, giving a death-rate of 3.35 and 4.21 respectively. The highest number of deaths were recorded from Theinbyu, Lanmadaw and Taroktan.

Of the 1,250 deaths, 388 were recorded in Hospitals and other Public Institutions.

The following statement gives the death-rate for Tuberculosis according to sex for the past five years:— .

Year.	Male.	Female.
(Census Population).		
1920	3.20	2.97
1921	2.75	2.25
1922	3.07	3.03
1923	2.5 9	3.10
1924	2.78	3.46

The death-rate amongst the various Communities was as follows:—

Hindus	•••	***	3.7 8
Mohammedans	and Malays	•••	3.32
Buddhists	•••	•••	3 ·90
Christians	•••	•••	1.63
Other classes	•••	• • •	2.70

Respiratory Diseases.

(Excluding Phthisis.)

2,344 deaths were registered from this disease as compared with 2,287 deaths in the previous year. Of these 310 deaths were recorded in Hospitals and other Public Institutions. The death-rate per 1,000 population was 6.78 as compared with 6.62 in the previous year, the mean ratio for the past five years being 6.63.

The following Table gives a statement of the number of deaths from Respiratory Diseases for the past ten years:—

Year.	Total Number of deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 population.
1916	1,437	4.90
1917	1,357	4.63
1918	1,868	6.37
1919	1,932	6•59
1920	2,157	7·3 5
1921	2,241	6.55
1922	2,198	6•4 3
1923	2,131	6.23
1924	2,287	6·62
1925	2,344	6•7 8

From the statement given above it will be seen that there has been a steady rise in the number of deaths caused by Respiratory Diseases. Since the last great pandemic of Influenza in the year 1918, this disease has been prevalent all the year round in more or less a mild form and a great many of the deaths attributed to Respiratory Diseases are probably due to the prevalence of Influenza. Moreover the very large number of the labouring population of our City and those living in cargo boats, sampans, etc., and engaged in river traffic constantly exposed to inclement weather, poorly nourished and ill-clad, fall ready victims to these diseases and even when stricken down with illness, majority of them have had no medical relief or attendance of any sort.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.

32 cases with 25 deaths from this disease were recorded as compared with 25 cases and 16 deaths in the previous year.

24 deaths were registered in Hospitals and other Public Institutions. The death-rate per 1,000 population was 0.07 as compared with 0.05 in the previous year and 0.07 the average for the past five years.

Beri-Beri.

60 deaths were registered as compared with 90 deaths in the previous year. Of these 45 were reported from Hospital and other Public Institutions.

The death-rate per 1,000 population for the year was 0.17 and the average for the past five years is 0.33.

The following Table gives the death rate for the various races:—

Race		IV		ber of Dea Famale		. I	eath-rate.
Hindus	•••		41	9	50		0.40
Mohammedans	and Malays	• • •	7	Õ	7		0.11
Buddhists	•••	• • •	0	2	2		0.01
Christians	• • •	• • •	0	1	1		0.03
Other Classes	•••	• • •	C	0	0		•••
			no primitipo-como				
	Total	• • •	48	12	60		0.17

Puerperal Septicaemia.

28 cases of Puerperal Septicaemia with 27 deaths were recorded during the year as compared with 20 cases and 16 deaths in the previous year. The death-rate per 1,000 population is 0.08 and the average for the past five years is 0.09.

Of the above total number of cases reported, 14 cases were attended by qualified Midwives.

· Measles.

59 cases of Measles were reported during the year and there were 2 deaths, giving a death-rate of 0.006 per 1,000 of the population. The figures for the corresponding year were 179 cases and 21 deaths with a death-rate of 0.06.

The average for the past five years is 0.03.

Chicken-pox.

848 cases of Chicken-pox were reported during the year and there were no deaths as compared with 257 cases and no deaths in the previous year.

Diphtheria.

15 cases of Diphtheria with 4 deaths were reported during the year as compared with 18 cases and 10 deaths in the previous year.

The death-rate was 0.01 as compared with 0.03 in the preceding year.

Cancer.

30 deaths from Cancer were recorded during the year, giving death-rate of 0.09 per 1,000 of population as compared with 38 deaths with a death-rate of 0.11 in the previous year.

A statement showing these deaths according to Races and parts of the body affected is given below:—

Parts of the body	Hi ndus	Moham- medans.	Burmese.	Chinese.	Europeans.	Anglo- Indians.	Other classes.	Total.
Breast Uterus Penis Rectum Stomach Cheek Pylorus Cervix Gum Prostate Parts not known	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 2	1 6 1 1 12	1 1 1	•••	1 1 3	1 1 1 1 1	2 5 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 3

Epidemic Dropsy.

6 cases with 1 death were reported during the year. The corresponding figures for the previous year are 174 cases and 6 deaths.

These 6 cases were sent by the Port Health Authorities on arrival of the s.s. "Ellora" which had picked up this crew of a wrecked native craft at Sea and brought down to Rangoon.

One of these cases had proved fatal.

Kala-Azar.

12 deaths from Kala-Azar were reported during the year under report and the death-rate was 0.03 as compared with 8 deaths in the preceding year with a death-rate of 0.02.

The Principal Causes of Death during the year 1925.

The following Table gives the number of deaths and death-rate per 1,000 of the population from Epidemic Diseases and some of the principal causes of deaths in 1924 and 1925 as compared with the average of the preceding ten years:—

Cause of Death.	192	4.	192	25.	Average for 10 years.	
Cause of Death.	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate.	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate.	Deaths.	Death Rate.
Plague Cholera Small-pox Influenza Enteric Malaria Tuberculosis Diseases of the Respiratory System	505 132 99 83 63 279 975	1.46 .38 .29 .24 .18 .80 2.82	620 60 630 48 44 224 1,250 2,344	1·79 ·17 1·83 ·14 ·13 ·65 3·62 6·78	1,254 104 180 1,408 30 314 693	4·09 ·33 ·59 4·75 ·09 1·14 2·23

New Rules.

The following rule was added during the year to the Rules regarding prevention of the Spread of Dangerous Diseases under Schedule II, Chapter IX of the City of Rangoon Municipal Act, 1922:—

"18. No person suffering from any dangerous disease shall shift his or her residence without the written permission of the Health Officer nor shall anyone in attendance on or in charge of any person suffering from any dangerous disease permit such person to shift his or her residence without such permission."

Contagious Diseases and Observation Hospitals.

The reports on the working of the above Hospitals for the year 1925 have been submitted separately. The following Table gives a Summary of the work done at the Contagious Diseases Hospital during the year 1925:—

		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			,		
Diseases.	Patients remaining in Hospital on 31st December 1924.	No. of patients admitted during 1925.	Total No. treated.	Discharged cured.	Died.	Case mortality rate per cent.	Patients remaining in Hospital on 31st December 1925.
Plague Cholera Small-pox Chicken-pox Measles Mumps Diphtheria Erysipelas Influenza Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis Diarrhoea Adenitis All other causes	33 1 1 	199 46 1,415 724 34 16 3 10 24 29 29 13 189	199 46 1,448 725 35 16 3 10 24 29 29 13 189	69 19 1,189 723 31 16 2 3 19 6 26 13 168	128 27 257 257 1 7 5 23 3 20	64.32 58.70 17.75 2.86 66.66 70.00 20.83 79.31 10.34 10.59	2 2 2 3
Grand Total	35	2,731	2,766	2,284	4 7 2	17.06	10

Corporation Dispensaries.

1. Dalla Dispensary.—The total number of attendance of the out-door patients at this Dispensary during the year under report was 22,085 (16,133 males, 1,995 females, 2,498 male children and 1,459 female children) as compared with 21,776 patients in the previous year. Of this total attendance there were 12,409 new cases.

The daily average of attendance during the year under report was 60.50 as compared with 59.63 in the previous year.

2. Kanaungto Dispensary.—The total number of attendance of the outdoor patients at this Dispensary during the year under report was 23,004 (16,641 males, 3,762 females, 1,300 male children and 1,301 female children) as compared with 11,170 patients in the previous year from 16th September, 1924 to 31st December, 1924. Of this total attendance there were 11,018 new cases.

The daily average of attendance during the year under report was 63.0 as compared with 105.0 in the previous year.

3. Theinbyu Dispensary.—The total number of attendance of the out-door patients at this Dispensary during the year under report was 35,325 (19,789 males, 6,871 females, 4,846 male children and 3,819 female children) as compared with 8,665 patients in the previous year from 15th September, 1924 to 31st December, 1924. Of this total attendance there were 14,920 new cases.

The daily average attendance during the year was 97.0 as compared with 80.1 in the previous year.

4. Forest Road Dispensary.—This Dispensary was formally declared open on the 1st August 1925 and the total number of patients treated since the above date up to the end of December 1925 was 7,376 including 4,752 males, 1,449 females, 675 male children and 500 female children.

The daily average attendance was 48.20. Of the total attendance there were 3,241 new cases.

The patients attending the above Dispensaries belonged to the poor working class generally.

As referred to in my last year's report, the proposal to attach a small Dispensary to each of the Registration and Vaccination Stations in the Town was negatived by the Public Health and Markets Committee which recommended to the Corporation that no general rule should be laid down with reference to the establishment of Dispensaries but that proposals for opening Dispensaries in connection with Registration and Vaccination Stations should be put forward and each case considered separately and this recommendation was accepted by the Corporation.

Registration and Vaccination Stations.

There are in all eight Registration and Vaccination Stations in the City.

The sanctioned additional Vaccination and Registration Station was opened at Forest Road on the 1st August 1925 and the Kemmendine Registration Circle was divided into North and South Kemmendine Circles with their boundaries as follows for registration and vaccination purposes:—

North Kemmendine Circle .-

North ... Hanthawaddy Road and the newly added Kamayut area.

South ... Bagaya Road, Prome Road and Boundary Road.

East ... Kokine Road.

West ... Rangoon River.

South Kemmendine Circle.—

North ... Bagaya Road.

South ... West Street.

East ... Prome Road, Ahlone Road and Godwin Road,

West ... Rangoon River,

Ambulances,

The following Table gives a full statement of the work done by the Ambulance Cars during the year 1925:—

	Î	Numb	ver of Trips.	Number of Patients.
(1) Accident cases	•••	•••	879	858
(2) Observation cases	•••	•••	56 7	3,651
(3) Infectious cases	•••	•••	1,746	2,803
	Grand Total	•••	3,192	7,312

Markets.

Markets were, as usual, regularly inspected by the Assistant Health Officers and steps were taken to keep them in a sanitary condition.

Laboratory.

Below is given a statement of work done in the Laboratory during the year:—

Number of Bacteriological Specimens and Samples for Chemical Analysis examined in the Corporation Laboratory from 1st January 1925 to 31st December 1925.

Bacteriological Specimens.		No.	Chemical Samples.		No.
Water and Soda Water	• • •	57	Rice		1
Rats for B. Pestis	•••	38 ,73 4	Effluant		4
Blood	>••	239	Water	•••	5 3
Pus	• • •	63	Urine	•••	60
Sputum	•••	10	Coal		14
Blood for Malarial parasites	•••	46	Lemonade	~••	19
" Enteric Fever	• • •	. 8	Butter	•••	6
Stools for Cholera	•••	121	Masoor Dhal	• • •	4
", ", Dysentery (Amoebic)		24	Laphet (green tea)	•••	2
" " Ankylostomum	• • •	9	Wheat Flour	•••	4
Carried over	••9	39,311	Carried over	•••	167

Bacteriological Specimens.		No.	Chemical Samples.		No.
Brought forward		39,311	Brought forward	• • •	167
Throat swabs for B. Diphtheria	•••	26	Steel rods	•••	16
Sputum for Tuberce Bacilli	•••	115	Gram Flour	•••	4
", ", Influenza Bacilli	•••	4	Milk	•••	10
" ", Pneumococci	•••	12	Ghee	•••	9
C. S. Fluid for Meningococci	•••	30	Salt	•••	1
Urethral discharge for Gonococci		6	Cement	•••	2
Blood for Lepra Bacilli	•••	5	Pitch	•••	.8
Pus ,, ,,	•••	3	Tar	•••	5
Blood—Relapsing Fever	000	1	Coffee	• • •	1
" —Differential count	•••	1	Mag-Sulph	•••	1
"—Blood count	•••	1	Condensed Milk	•••	6
Condensed Milk	•••	2	Quinine Tonic	***	1
Sardine fish (tinned)	• • •	4	Cheese	•••	3
			Tea	•••	1
			Sardine fish	•••	4
•		39,521	Total Chemical	9 0 0	239
		487	Total Bacteriological	•••	39,521
				3	
			GRAND TOTAL	• • •	- 39,760

Jerked Meat.

The Port Authorities continued to report the arrival of all consignments of Jerked Meat to the Corporation Health Officer; 27,328 bundles of such meat were inspected by the Food Inspectors before delivery.

The following is a Statement of articles of unwholesome food and drink seized and destroyed during the year 1925:—

	Milk	• • •	•••	1,9031	viss.
	Butter	•••	• • •	40	lbs.
	Aerated Water	•	• • •	499	bottles.
	Fish (fresh)	•••	• • •	798	viss.
	Fish (dry)	• • •	•••	. 1,272	"
	Fish (tinned)	•••	•••	1,906	tins.
	Meat (fresh)	• • •	•••	1301	viss.
	Eggs	•••	•••	547	No.
	Potatues	•••	• • •	$240\frac{1}{2}$	viss.
	Onions	•••	•••	6901	"
	Grain		•••	120	51
	Vegetables	•••	•••	$207\frac{1}{2}$	baskets.
	Fruits (fresh)	• • •	• • •	334	9.5
	Preserved fruits	•••	•••	7	tins.
	Condensed Milk	•••	•••	92	,,
	Cocoa	•••	•••	1	tin
	Biscuits	• • •	•••	463	lbs.
	Bread	•••		386	,,
	Chocolate	•••	•••	4	,,
	Patent Food	•••	•••	7	tins.
	Indian Sweetmeat	•••	•••	81	viss.
	Cakes	•••	• • •	63	lbs.
	Betel Leaves	≈ • •	•••	20	viss
	Rusk	•••	•••	4	,,
On re	equest from various	: firms:-			
	Condensed Milk	● ⊕'⊕		6,314	tins
	Patent Food	•••	•••	43	,,
	Chocolate	•••	•••	197	lbs.
	Cocoa	•••	•••	205	tins.
	Cheese	•••	•••	179	lbs.
	Cream	• • •	•••	42	tins,
	Fish (dry)		1	2,810	viss.
	Fish (tinned)	•••		2,158	tins.
	Meat (dry)	•••	•••	745	lbs.
	Meat (tinned)	•••	•••	969	tins.
	,		1,1		

Ghee Samples.

75 samples were taken under the Ghee Act. 24 cases were reported to be adulterated by the Chemical Examiner to the Government of Burma. Of these 24 cases, 5 were found to be slightly adulterated and the parties were warned departmentally and 1 case was not prosecuted as the party left the town.

The remaining 18 cases plus 4 cases of last year were sent up for prosecution of which 13 cases were successful, 2 were acquitted, 2 cases were struck off, and 1 case was withdrawn as the parties had left the Town and 4 cases were still under disposal when the year was closed. The fines amounted to Rs. 430 plus costs Rs. 13.

Besides the above cases, 2 cases were sent up for prosecution for refusing to sell Ghee. In one case party was fined Rs. 50 plus cost Re. 1 and the other case was struck off as the party had left the place.

As referred to in my last year's report the amendment of the Ghee Act is still under consideration of the Local Government.

Extension of Municipal Water Supply during the year 1925 :—

- (1) Although there was no actual extension of Municipal Water Main for the year ending December 31st, 1925, there were some improvements made.
 - (a) The 6" mains on either side of Sule Pagoda Road were replaced by 12 inch mains.
 - (b) The 42" water main that was almost running along the centre of Bow Lane was relaid on one side of the Road.
 - (c) The reinforced concrete High Level Reservoir was completed, though not yet in use.

Actual extension of Municipal Water Supply, none.

- (2) The following are the extensions of Sewage system during the year ending December 31st 1925:—
 - (a) Sewage equipment to Settlements No. 16 S. B. J3 and No. 47 S. B. K2., Thayagon, East Rangoon.
 - (b) Temporary Sewage equipment to General Hospital Nurses' quarters, West Rangoon.
 - (c) Sewage equipment to S. B. No. 11 F. Settlement No. 27 and S. B. No. 11 P. Settlement No. 2 Kandawgalay, East Pataingon.
 - (d) Sewage equipment in Yegyaw settlement from R. D. T's Office to Creek Street.

Dhoby Khana.

The total number of tanks at the Dhoby Wash-house is 544 and the average number of dhobies using them daily is 800.

Burial Grounds.

During the year under report all the burial grounds in the City have been surveyed and the used and unused portions of the grounds have been mapped out with a view to keep a record of the places that will require to be closed down. The newly acquired land is being laid out for distribution.

Hides.

The New Area for the Hide Trade in the Neikban Quarter is acquired now. The Committee at its Meeting held in August 1925 decided that no licenses should be renewed or extended after December 1925 and accordingly Notices were given to the Owners. As the place acquired is not yet fully reclaimed and equipped, it is proposed to renew the licenses in the old place for another six months for the present from January 1926.

Registered Buildings.

The following statement gives the total number of Registered Buildings in the City and the number inspected for overcrowding, etc.:—

Total number of Registered Buildings struck off the Register in 1925	•••	62
Total number Registered in 1925	•••	140
Total number of registered buildings on 31st Decem- { Lodging houses ber 1925.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1,513
Total number of persons allowed to live { Lodging houses Mill Cooly barracks	•••	71,246 20,691
Total number of inspections of registered buildings during 1925. (This numincludes 406 registered buildings that were inspected more than once in		
year)	•••	1,568
Percentage of inspection to the total number of buildings registered	***	95.77
Number of individual rooms of registered buildings in which overcrowd	ling	
was found	•••	1,473
Total number of registered buildings exempted from the operation of I	Rule	
regarding 36 sq feet floor space	•••	27
Number of registered building prosecutions tried	•••	1,288
Amount of fines imposed	Rs.	10,367
Plus cost	t Rs.	1,285

The Sanitary Inspector who was placed on special duty completed the inspection of the Mill Cooly Barracks. During the year under report Commissioner's sanction was obtained to allow 24 square feet per head for all Barracks having good light and ventilation.

The following statement gives a summary of the work done in the Department during the year under report.

Number of Notices issued		•••	•••	•••	15,768
Number of cases sent up for pro		•••		•••	3,770
Number of cases tried				•••	2,275
	•••	64,0		•••	ŕ
Fines imposed	244	•••	•••	•••	Rs. 16,254
Cost awarded	•••	***	•••	•••	,, 2,201
Number of cases pending with to the end of the year	the Municipa	l Prosecuto	or or in co	_	1,370
Number of complaints received	•••	•••	•••	•••	356
	Donanto invuo		•••	•••	
Number of Inter-Departmental	Reports issue	ea	• • •		899
Number of licenses issued:—					
Milk	•••	•••	•••	•••	159
Ice Cream and Sherbet	•••	***	•••	• • •	88
Aerated Waters	•••	•••	•••	•••	18
Dangerous and Offensive T	rades	•••	•••	***	964
Hides	•••	•••	•••		17
Sale of Meat and Offal (incl	uding Servan	t Permits)	•••	•••	790
Number of letters received	•••	•••	•••	•••	10,042
Number of letters issued	•••	•••	• • •	•••	15,223
Number of houses condemned u	nder Section	156	•••	•••	11
Number of houses vacated under	r Section 156	•••	• • •	•••	18
Number of persons evicted	•••	• • •	• • •	•••	296
Animals exhibiting clinical symptom	toms of glande	ers detected	and destro	yed	12
Ponies tested with Mallein	•••	•••	•••	•••	75
Dogs destroyed at the crematori	um	•••	•••	•••	11,700
Animals slaughtered at the Cattl	e Slaughter H	Hous e	•••	•••	184,276
Whole carcases rejected on accepaid	ount of Tub	erculosis at	nd com pen	sation	43
Pigs slaughtered at the Pig Slaug	ghter House	•••	•••	•••	29,446
Animals brought to the Cattle Ma	arket	•••	•••	•••	199,787

Carcases received at the Knackery	•••	•••	•••	•••	14	i,6	77
Animals impounded	•••	•••	•••	•••	8	3,52	24
Cartloads of Rubbish of all kinds r	emoved	•••	•••	•••	46	5.79	92
Cartloads of Night Soil removed	•••	•••	•••	•••	48	3,66	56
Crows eggs destroyed	•••	•••	•••	•••	120	0,46	52
Amount of fees paid during the yea	r for notifica	ation o	of infectious d	iseases			
by Private Medical Practitioners		•••	•••	•••	Rs.	80)4
	Revenue	Re	ceived.				
					Rs. A		Р.
Issue of licenses for offensive and of	dangerous tr	ades N	Tilk, etc	•••	7,893	0	0.
	O		ŕ		,		
Issue of Wash House tickets	•••	• • •	0 0 00	• • •	15,438	8	3
Issue of extracts of Births and Des	aths	•••	•••	• • •	370	0	0
Miscellaneous Receipts	•••	• • •	•••	•••	169 1	1	0
Cattle Slaughter House	•••	•••	•••	•••	1,89,087	0	0
Tripe Dressing House	•••	•••	•••	•••	2,101	0	0
Pig Slaughter House	•••	• • •	•••	•••	34,008	0	0
Meat license and servant permit fe	es	•••	•••	•••	3,805	0	0
Cattle Market	•••	• • • •	•••	***	32,704	0	0
Sale of hides	•••	•••	•••	0 th A	5,310	0	0
Cattle Pound fines and etc.	•••	•••	•••	•••	6,110	0	0
Sale of Manure	•••	• • •	•••	•••	20,667	0	0
Miscellaneous Night Conservancy	•••	• • •	•••	•••	3,835	0	0
The following is the	Summa	ry of	Inspectio	ns mad	e and w	or	·ks

The following is the Summary of Inspections made and works completed by the Sanitary Inspectors during the year 1925.

				No. of Inspections, etc., by S. Is.
 Dwelling ho Milch cattle Other stable 	eam and Sherbet shops	sited.—	•••	30,105 845 1,605 841 10,167 1,708

-				No. of Inspections, etc., by S. Is.
A Matana of Ingrestion of Transition		3		
A. Nature of Inspection or premise	s visite	ea —		
6. Markets, Cinemas and Schools No	of visits	S •••	•••	1,740
7. Aerated Water Works	•••	•••	•••	206
8. Other workshops and factories	***	•••	. •••	754 75.5
9. Building works 10. Drains and Fitings	•••	•••	• • •	755 ·
11. Inspection of places where dangeror	19 and of	fanciva articl	lag are	8,157
stored	45 alla Ol			3,562
12. Houses where epidemic diseases of		•••		1,623
13. Other Inspections and Inquiries	•••	•••		1,802
			-	
${ m T}$	otal No.	of Inspection	ns	63,870
****			-	
3. Works, etc., completed				
1. Dwellings—				
(a) I imawashad				1,841
(b) Kitchen floors repaired	•••	• • •	•••	954
(c) W. Cs. repaired	***	•••	•••	539
(d) New W. Cs. provided	• • •	•••	•••	59
(e) Water storage tanks cleaned	• • • -	•••	•••	10 ,5 88
2. Stables—				
(a) Paved and drained	•••	• • •	•••	131
(b) Cleaned and refuse removed	• • •	•••	•••	688
3. Markets, Threatres and Schools—				572
Sanitary requirements carried out 4. Dangerous and Offensive Trades—		•••	• • •	573
Licenses issued	-			981
5. Milk, Ice and Aerated Water Sheb		ce-cream sho	n.S.	701
Licenses issued.	•••	30 0104111 0110		265
6. Factories and Workshops—				
Lime-washing. etc., carried out.	•••	• • •	•••	46
7. Repairs, etc., done through Corpora	_		• • •	299
8. No. of cases of accumulation of re-	efu s e, ran	ok vegetatio	n, etc.,	
removed	•••	•••	•••	2,033
9. Latrine tubs provided	•••	•••	• • •	893
10. Blockages removed by S. Is. men	•••	•••	•••	14,704
11. Other Works completed	•••	•••	. •••	43 0
Total San	nitary W	orks comple	ted	35,024

of fines pal		REMARKS.												
amount of n Municipal	struck	No. of cases off.	:	:	•	:	2	:	` -	•		:::	:	•
		No. of cases drawn befo	-	:	:	:	6	:	6	•	ς,	::	:	:
ed and a Rangoon	,bəttiup	No.of cases ac	•	•	:	•	:	:	:	•	•	: :	:	
sections of R 25.	nt of	Cost awarded.	Rs.	m	:	e	51	5	54	•	29	07 F	:	:
and ent	Amount	Fines imposed.	Rs. 27	40	•	8	346	19	382	:	141	0	:	:
issued and didicterative year 19	.bairt	No. of cases	6	ر	:		09	2	63	-:	32	7.	:	:
otices is 1ct and ring the	səsit	No oN ol No beusi	370	39	•	27	3,850	31	184	2,458	2,176	6 75	10	:
g statement gives the number of notices dand and cost allowed under the Ghee Act an Act, 1922, during the	,	Name of offence.	Failure to provide troughs and pipes for receiving, carrying and discharging water	from buildings. Failure to pave courtyard, etc., for efficient	drainage. Failure to provide water closet or closet accommodation or urinal and bathing or	washing places, etc. Failure to provide closet accommodation	for factories. Failure to repair latrine, urinal, bathing and	washing places, etc. Failure to provide receptacles for collecting and keeping rubbish and offensive	Accumulations of offensive matter on any	street or premises. Failure to cleanse waterstorage tanks	Failure to lime wash premises	Failure to enclose land or building Failure to clear and remove noxious vege-	failure to vacate land used as camping ground.	Carried over
The following imposed		Rule or Section.	Sch. II, Chap. I. Rule 1	Do. Rule 2	Do. Rule 12	Do. Rule 13	Do. Rule 25 (1)	Sch. II, Chap. VII Rule 1	Oo. Rule 2		le 1 (6 lap.	VIII A. Kule 1 Do. Rule 2 Do. Rule 3	Do Rule 4	

REMARK S.															
No. of cases struck		:	:		17		-	:	: :	7	:	::		,	:
No. of cases with-drawn before trial.		:	7	146	35		2		126	38	23				10
Võ. of cases acquitted	:	•	-	•	<u></u>		:	•		2	11	:	-		• ; ;
Amount of to Cost awarded,	Rs.	4	4	218	105		17	33	1,285	151	38			-	33
Rines besoqmi	Rs.	38	-	1,712	707	٠	1 22	257	10,367	712	129	i			170
No. of cases tried.	•	4	1	364	141		19	34	1,414	191	51	:		e	. 43
No. of Notices issued.	ŧ	4	53	:	1,603	1	168	*	102	618	•				273
Name of offence.	Brought forward	Bathing, or washing animals, clothes or	other article or drying clothes in places not set apart for the purpose. Washing of clothes by washermen in places	pronibited for the purpose. Concealing of epidemic diseases		dangerous or likely to create a nuisance, without license	Not furnishing names of keepers of regisatored building	Refusing access to registered building for	Overcrowding in registered building Failure to do repairs etc., to registered building under P. R. Rules	animals in	Breach of market rules	Breach of rules respecting condensed milk. Breach of rules relating to the manufac-	ture and sale of articles of food, drink and the supervision of public eating houses.	places	Sale of milk or keeping cattle for sale of their milk in contravention of bye-laws.
Rule or Section.		Chap.	Do. Rule 8	Sch. II Chap, IX	Sch. II. Chap.	IX A	Sch. II, Chap.	Do. Rule 10 (e)	Do. Rule 10 (g) Do. Rule 13	Sch.II. Chap.XIII		Sch.II. Chap.XVI			Milk bye-laws (Sec. 102 B. M. Act.)

		111+	٠								
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • •	7	•	Pithywenn o'i felin antil ar (film and a mall an a, a signanti P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P	·	1	::			•	27
	:	27.	•	in the second se	•	•	::				392
:	:	2	:	•	•	•	::	:	:	•	20
c		14	:	:	•	:	: :	:		:	2,077
1.1	:	480	:	•	•	•	::1	: :	43	•	15,873
" "	:	18		:	•	:		: :	<u>ش</u> .	:	2,489
199	•		1,704	7	7	22	139	18	82	1,555	15,768
Sale of Aerated Water. Ice-cream, etc., without license.	prescribed as D & O or likely to be a nuisance or dangerous. Sale of diseased animals or unwholesome articles intended for human food.	Adulteration of ghee or refusing ghee sample for analysis. Use of drains for purposes other than those	Allowing Sewage or offensive mattaflow or to be deposited in such a way be injurious to public health.	Requiring the occupier of licensed premises to discontinue the trade or to carry it on in such a way as to remove the nuisance	or danger to health, life or property. Walling of places for disposal of the dead	Failure on the part of an occupier of a registered building to discharge his obligations in case of anybody suffering from or dying of dangerous disease in the building and in respect of general cleanliness	Registration of buildings Disposal of carcasses of any animal dying or found dead.	Using of milch cowshead for domestic purposes. Regulation of private markets	shops, etc. without permission. Using house unfit for human habitation	Execution of work required of any person at owner's cost.	GRAND TOTAL
Bye-laws for Aerated Water Ice-cream etc. (Sec. 102 B. M. Act.)	Sec. 132.	Ghee Act Sch. II Chap. I	Sch. II, Chap. VII Rule 2 (b)	Do. Chap. IXA Rule 7	Do. Chap. X Rule 2	Do. Chap. XII Rules 11 & 12	Do. Chap. XIII Rule 5	ं स्	Sec. 123 156 Rules	1 & 2 ,, 182	\$

The following Statement shows the work done by the Lady Health Visitors and Vaccinators for the year ending 31st December 1925.

No. of births verified	•••	•••	•••	3,192
No. of unregistered births discovered	•••	•••	•••	1,003
No. of Small-pox cases found during l	house-to-ho	use inspection	•••	238
No. of Notices for vaccination served	•••		•••	8,136
No. of prosecution	•••	• • •	• • •	Nil
No. of children vaccinated	•••	•••	•••	10,714
No. of Schools inspected	•••	,	•••	173
No. of School children inspected	•••	•••	•••	23,752
No. of School children vaccinated	•••	•••	•••	2,861
No. of Mills inspected	•••	o••	•••	63
No. of Mill hands inspected	•••	•••	•••	9,64 3
No. of Mill hands vaccinated	•••	•••	•••	3,761
Grand total No. of vaccinations perforunder report	med during	g the year	•••	1,27,111

Staff.

The Superior Staff consists of the Health Officer and three Assistant Health Officers.

- Dr. K. R. Dalal continued to be in charge of the Health Department during the year as the Health Officer, Dr. J. Hormasji and Dr. B. P. Srivastava as Assistant Health Officers and Dr. S. Rodriguez as Personal Assistant to the Health Officer and Medical Officer in charge of the Contagious Diseases and Observation Hospitals.
- Dr. B. P. Srivastava returned from England after passing his D. P. H. Examination and resumed duties as Assistant Health Officer from the 24th October 1925 when the services of the Officiating incumbent, Dr. N. S. Kotwall were dispensed with.
- Dr. K. P. Pillai was confirmed in his appointment as Supervisor of Registration and Vaccination.
- Mr. D. M. Gangolli, Analyst, was on leave for four and a half months from the 6th February 1925 and Mr. M. G. Kekre acted for him.

During the year the number of Assistant Registrar-Vaccinators was increased from 12 to 21. In the Sanitary branch, four Food Inspectors (1st grade Sanitary Inspectors) were appointed.

As mentioned in the last year's report, one additional Registration and Vaccination Station and Dispensary were opened at Forest Road from 1st January and 1st August 1925 respectively for which an additional Medical Registrar was appointed.

In my report on the re-organisation of the Health Department submitted for the consideration of the Corporation, in the year 1924 I had suggested for the efficient administration of the Health Department the entertainment of the following additional staff:—

- 3 Assistant Health Officers.
- 5 Medical Registrars (including 1 sanctioned for Forest Road.)
- 10 Assistant Registrar-Vaccinators (including 1 sanctioned for Forest Road.)
- 12 Sanitary Inspectors.
- 8 Clerks { (4 for Office, 4 for Sanitary branch by abolishing 4 clerks on Registration and Vaccination Establishment.)

and an additional staff for the Contagious Diseases Hospital.

The Special Committee appointed to consider this report had approved of the suggestions made therein but on account of financial stringency were constrained to make some modifications and in March 1925, the Corporation had been pleased to sanction the following additional staff:—

- 9 Assistant Registrar-Vaccinators.
- 4 Sanitary Inspectors.
- 4 Clerks.

The staff of the Observation Hospital was amalgamated with the Contagious Diseases Hospital and was strengthened by an additional staff of 2 Nurses, 6 Ward boys, 3 Female Attendants, 3 Female Sweepers and 1 Cook.

· VACCINATION REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1925-26.

The total number of vaccinations performed during the Official year 1925-26 was 82,579. This figure includes 41,169 passengers who were vaccinated on arrival of steamers by Corporation Vaccinators under instruction of the Port Health Authorities.

Of the total number of vaccinations recorded, 50,765 were primary vaccinations and 31,814 re-vaccinations.

The corresponding figures for the years 1923-24 and 1924-25 were 59,944 (36,723 primary and 23,221 re-vaccinations) and 98,493 (42,000 primary and 56,493 re-vaccinations) showing an increase of 14,042 in primary operations and an increase of 8,593 in re-vaccinations as compared with the figures of 1923-24 and an increase of 8,765 in primary operations and a decrease of 24,679 in re-vaccinations as compared with the figures of 1924-25.

The number of successful vaccinations was 19,665 showing an increase of 2,165 as compared with the figures of 1923-24 and a decrease of 12,063 as compared with the figures of 1924-25.

4,495 vaccinations were performed in the Rangoon Central Jail.

8,621 children under the age of six years were successfully vaccinated showing an increase of 452 and a decrease of 2,006 as compared with the figures for 1923-24 and 1924-25 respectively.

The percentage of successful cases was 99.62 in primary vaccinations and 45.32 in re-vaccinations. The corresponding figures for the year 1923-24 and 1924-25 were 99.34 and 49.15 and 99.48 and 54.12 respectively.

The following is a statement showing the number of births registered and the number of children (under one year) vaccinated during the year January to December 1925.

	,		
CHIL. GOON TION.	No. in which no reply received.	31 10 10 20 31 31 31 31 31	127
OF RAN CINA	No. in which reply received.		5
L H H	No, in which intimation sent.	33 20 20 20 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	132
PARTICU DREN L BEFORE	Total No.	192 114 83 244 411 232 3 935	1,851
	.lstoT	1,576 1,600 961 2,359 1,175 1,366 587 587 557 935	11,116
next year.	No, kept for vaccination	430 253 182 497 192 375 110 10 3	2,366
re vaccina-	No. left Rangoon b efor	192 114 83 244 41 232 33 350	1,266
	No. died.	128 161 80 491 252 92 72 38 261	1,575
gairub bəti	No. of children vaccinathe year,	826 1,07 2 616 1.127 690 667 398 413 100	5,909
	.IstoT	1,576 1,600 961 2,359 1,175 1,366 587 557 935	11,116
evand bas st	No. of children who are side Corporation limit come to Rangoon beforion.	261 565 379 459 314 344 115 254	2,691
	No. of births registered or year.	931 712 582 1,426 669 705 316 204 935	6,480
t year	No. of children born last not vaccinated.	384 323 474 192 317 156 99	1,945
	ons.	etc.	:
	Names of Stations	Central Kemmendine Forest Road Theinbyu Lanmadaw Thompson Street Dalla Kanaungto Dufferin Hospital, etc.	Total

Staff.—As a result of the re-organisation of the staff, the appointments of four Depot Clerks were abolished and the number of Assistant Registrar-Vaccinators was increased from twelve to twenty-one. The number of the Medical Registrars and the Health Visitors remained the same.

Dr. K. P. Pillay, M.B., B.S. (Bombay) was confirmed in the appointment of Supervisor of Registration and Vaccination.

Cost.—The cost of each successful case in 1925-26 was Rs. 0-10-11. In 1923-24 the cost was Rs. 0-8-8 and in 1924-25 Rs. 0-5-9.

Lymph.—Lymph was obtained from Meiktila throughout the year under report. The quality of the lymph was found satisfactory. Of the 49,852 tubes of Vaccine lymph obtained from Meiktila 42,415 were issued to Corporation Vaccinators, 3,308 to private Medical Practitioners, etc.. and 3,331 were destroyed leaving a balance of 798 tubes at the end of the year.

Prosecutions.—241 prosecutions were instituted for failing to report Small-pox cases and the total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 745. There was no prosecution under the Vaccination Act during the year.

Small-pox.—The total number of attacks for the official year was 733 with 318 deaths as compared with 1,573 attacks and 416 deaths during the year 1924-25 and 548 attacks and 227 deaths during 1923-24.

Annual inspection of school children is generally carried out in the months of June and July and all the children found unprotected or insufficiently protected are served with notices to be vaccinated or are straightaway vaccinated.

During the year under report 173 schools were inspected. 2,861 school children were vaccinated out of 23,752 inspected.

Systematic inspection and vaccination of all Mills and Cooly barracks are held from January to March during the time when immigration is at its height.

During the year under report 63 Mills were inspected and out of 9,643 coolies inspected, 3,761 were vaccinated.

The year under report had witnessed the tail-end of the periodic wave of a more widespread and virulent epidemic of Small-pox that had visited the previous year and reported upon by me in my last Annual Report. The vigorous campaign of vaccination and re-vaccination that had been launched in anticipation of this periodic wave has had the desired effect in bringing rapidly under control the further spread of the epidemic which was more or less nearly checked by the end of May, the second month of the official year.

The following Table gives the monthly statement of the number of cases recorded during the year under report as compared with the previous two years:

	Mon	th.	1925-26.	1924-25.	1 923-24.	
April May June July August September October November December January February March		•••	343 175 51 32 10 2 1 2 5 28 52 32	35 37 35 11 13 8 26 22 51 199 395 741	206 109 99 25 12 10 8 7 6 3 13 50	
		Total	 733	1,573	548	

A detailed report of the number of Small-pox cases for the Calender year 1925 with notes on the vaccinal condition of the cases reported has been embodied in the report submitted for the Contagious Diseases Hospital for the year 1925.

The following Table gives the monthly total number of vaccinations performed by all Agencies during the Official year under report as compared with the previous two years:—

	Mont	hs.		1925-26.	1924-25.	1923-24.
April	•••	• • •	• • •	10,901	4,413	7,052
May	•••	•••	• • • [7,408	3,472	6,497
June	•••	•••		2,988	2,991	4,955
July	•••	•••		4,802	4,100	4,007
August	•••	•••		4,488	3,638	3,227
September	•••	•••		2,744	2,859	3,864
October	•••	•••		6,201	4,766	3,590
November .	•••	•••		12,376	5,631	5,821
December	•••	•••		6,110	6,045	7,241
anuary	•••	•••	•••	9,232 -	12,315	5,763
February	•••	•••		10,310	3 2,381	6,973
March	•••	•••		9,614	24,433	6,683
		Total		87,174	107,044	65,673

All the usual preventive measures were taken including isolation of the sick, disinfection of the premises, steam disinfection of the bedding, clothing, etc., vaccinations of the contacts and general vaccination and re-vaccination of the population of infected areas, mills, schools, cooly lines, workshops, factories and registered buildings and this latter measure was found to be the chief preventive agent most effective against the spread of this disease under the prevailing unique conditions of the migratory population of this City.

Unless and until an Act for compulsory re-vaccination of every immigrant labourer entering the City is introduced, Small-pox will continue to revel in its annual toll of human life which it exacts year after year in this City.

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE VETERINARY SECTION OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1925-1926.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

Glanders.—12 animals exhibiting clinical symptoms of this disease were detected and destroyed. 75 ponies were tested with Mallein but as none of these gave positive reactions, they were released. These figures compare with 5 clinicals and 6 reactors destroyed in the preceding year with an average of 7 clinicals and 8 reactors for the past 3 years.

Epizootic Lymphangitis.—No case of this disease was detected.

Surra.—No case of this disease was detected.

Anthrax.—One case was discovered which was amongst the Municipal Stud.

Cattle Plague.—There were 162 cases of this disease out of which 121 cases had occurred in the Municipal Stud as compared with the corresponding figures of 129 and 25 of the previous year.

Rabies.—From the report of the Pasteur Institute it has been ascertained that 56 dogs from Rangoon were proved to be rabid which includes 2 sent by this Department as compared with 41 in the preceding year. Two Dog Poisoners and four coolies continued to be employed during the year and the bodies of 11,700 were received at the crematorium as against 10,072 in the preceding year.

The following Table gives the number of dogs from the City that were found to be suffering from Rabies for the past 10 years as reported by the Pasteur Institute:—

Year.		No. of Rabid	animals.
1915-16	•••	10	
1916-17	•••	6	
1917-18	•••	8	
1918-19	* •••	5	
1919-20	•••	1	
1920-21	•••	5	
1921-22	•••	19	
1922-23	•••	30	
1923-24	•••	5 5	
1924-25	•••	41	
1925-26	•••	56	

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

Cattle, Sheep and Goats.—The total number of animals slaughtered during the year was 1,84,276 producing revenue in fees to the amount of Rs. 1,89,087 as compared with 1,86,401 animals and Rs. 1,86,200 in the previous year.

The average of the three preceding years was 171,655 animals slaughtered and revenue received was Rs. 1,70,055.

The average daily number killed was as follows:-

Animals.		1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.
Buffaloes	•••	6.06	3 ·7	5 · 5	6· 4
Bullocks	•••	49•14	48•1	49•3	46.6
Cows	•••	6 ·3 9	18.5	24•3	32.3
Calves	•••	0.54	2•2	4 • 5	7•4
Sheep	•••	57 ·92	67:3	94•5	136.4
Goats'	•••	286.76	35 3·3	332.5	275.7

The following record gives the number of animals presented for slaughter, the number passed and the number rejected as unfit for slaughter:—

Animals.		Presented.	Passed.	Rejected.	Percentage rejected.
Buffaloes	•••	2,536	2,337	199	7.8
Bullocks	•••	18,943	17,005	1,938	10.2
Cows	•••	13,006	11,799	1,207	9.3
Calves	•••	2,912	2,7 20	192	6.6
Sheep	•••	50,537	49, 7 72	765	1.5
Goats	•••	1,02,491	1,00,643	1,848	1.8

The number of whole carcasses rejected on account of Tuberculosis was 43 and the compensation paid to the butchers amounted to Rs. 1,092-2-4 as compared with 19 carcasses and Rs. 473-8-11 in the preceding year.

Regular inspection of meat was carried out during the year as usual. In deference to the wishes of the Corporation, a more strict inspection of the animals is being carried out and whole carcasses of animals found to be suffering from tuberculous lesion of any part of the animal are rejected. This accounts for the increased number of carcasses rejected and for which compensation had to be paid.

The Annual Meat Show was held as usual on the 24th December 1925 and prizes were awarded. The amount awarded in money prizes by the Corporation was Rs. 650 including a Special Prize of Rs. 25.

Thanks are due to several Gentlemen and Proprietors of Hotels whose interest in the maintenance of a good quality of meat induced them to offer Cups for competition among the Butchers. Amongst the Donors may be mentioned the Proprietors of the Minto Mansions and Royal Hotel.

Captain R. B. Rushall and Messrs. Mohamed Auzam, Ba Dun, W. Bennett and W. Penn acted as Judges and thanks of the Corporation are due to them.

Tripe Dressing House.—The revenue derived from this during the year amounted to Rs. 2,101 as compared with Rs. 1,741 in the preceding year.

Pig Slaughter House—The total number of pigs slaughtered during the year was 29,446 an average of 80.7 per diem as compared with 31,879 an average of 87.4 in the preceding year and the revenue derived from slaughtering fees and stye rents was Rs. 34,008 as against Rs. 36 405 in the previous year.

The following Table shows for comparison the number of pigs slaughtered, the rents from styes and the slaughtering fees received during the last three years:—

The second second				
	19 22 -23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.
Pigs slaughtered	32,5 7 5	31,515	31,879	29,446
Reveuue received—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Stye rents	4,557	4,499	4,526	4,562
Slaughtering fees	32,575	31,515	31,879	29,446
Total	37,132	36,014	36,405	34,008

As before on the occasion of the Chinese New Year, prizes amounting to Rs. 135 were awarded for the best pigs slaughtered.

Illicit Slaughter and Meat Sale Licensing.—The following prosecutions were instituted during the year:—

Illicit slaughter of animals	•••	•••	•••	•••	1
Keeping animals in prohibited illicitly slaughtered)	limits (which	probably	would have	been	24
Keeping pigs within prohibited	area	•••	•••	•••	•••
Selling or exposing for sale, me	eat without lic	ense	•••	•••	158

Convictions were obtained in 116 cases and fines to the amount of Rs. 357 imposed as compared with 164 cases and Rs. 521 fines in the preceding year.

During the year 436 licenses were issued for the sale of meat which includes 101 licenses granted for the sale of Offal and the fees from which amounted to Rs. 3,451 as against 519 licenses and Rs. 4,173 in the preceding year.

354 servants' permits were also issued and the fees therefrom amounted to Rs. 354.

CATTLE MARKET.

The total number of animals brought to the Cattle Market during the year was 1,99,787. Of these, 1,70,909 animals were brought in by rail. This figure includes 47,395 sheep and 1,06,279 goats which indicate that Rangoon is becoming more and more independent for its supply of sheep and goat meat.

The following table shows the number of the different kinds of animals brought to the Cattle Market and the revenue derived from fees during the last three years:—

Animals.			1922-23.	1	923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.
Buffaloes	•••	•••	2,650		1,522	2,154	2,401
Bullocks	• • •	•••	22,195		20,997	19 ,990	19,352
Cows	•••	• • •	2,713		7 ,728	10,079	13,674
Calves	•••	• • •	351		540	915	1,849
Sheep	•••	•••	24,788		26,710	3 6,85 9	52,560
Goats	•••	• • •	120,693		141,057	13 1,121	109.913
Ponies	• • •	•••	106		27	22	3 8
Elephants	•••	•••	•••		• • •	2	•••
		<u> </u>	-	-		Married Spring Street Control of Control	the same of the sa
	To	tal	173,501		198,581	201,142	199,787
Total revenue	derived fron	n fees]	Rs. 37,822	Rs.	38,207	Rs. 35,691	Rs. 32,704
20111110			,	_			10. 32,707

The Annual Show of fat cattle, sheep and goats was held on the 21st December 1925 when Captain R. B. Rushall and Messrs. Mohamed Auzam, A. McKerral, R. Watson and W. Bennett acted as Judges. The thanks of the Corporation are due to them.

The total amount awarded in money prizes was Rs. 1,690 including a Special Prize of Rs. 50 plus a contribution of Rs. 360 from the Agricultural Department (Government of Burma) for award in special prizes for the best Burma-bred sheep.

The Proprietors of the Vienna Cafe and Continental Confectionery awarded a Cup each and thanks are due to them.

The Water Supply of the Market is insufficient and steps are being taken for better supply.

KNACKERY.

The following number of carcasses was received at the Knackery during the year and destroyed:—

Buffaloes	•••	•••	• • •	•••	•••	43
Bullocks, Cows	and Calves	•••	•••	•••	•••	1,600
Sheep and Goats		• • •	•••	• • • •	* * A	980
Horses, Ponies a	nd Mules		•••	•••	•••	312
Pigs	•••		•••	•••	•••	12
Dogs	•••	•••	•••	•••		11,700
Other animals	•••	• • •	•••	•••	•••	30
			, , ,	* m'	1	4.4.65

The incinerator besides serving as a crematorium for animal carcasses continued to be used for the destruction of damaged or condemned foodstuffs. A sum of Rs. 5,310 was realised from the sale of hides of carcasses brought to the Knackery as compared with Rs. 3,920 in the previous year.

Owing to the receipt of several complaints from the public of the locality regarding the nuisance caused by the smoke and stench from the Incinerator, steps have been taken to mitigate the said nuisance by raising the Chimney of the Incinerator higher by 16 feet.

BULLOCK-DEPOTS.

The three depots, namely, Theinbyu, Ahlone and Kemmendine, continued to be maintained.

The total sanctioned strength of bullocks was 2,025, the same as in the previous year.

The actual numbers on the register at the beginning and close of the year were 1,796 and 1,663 respectively. During the year 378 bullocks were purchased at the contract rate of Rs. 144 each and 251 were cast and sold for slaughter. Of the latter, carcasses of 96 were condemned as unfit for consumption. The average original cost of the cast animals was Rs. 133 and the sale price realised was Rs. 33 per head whilst their average service was 4 years and 4 months.

The corresponding figures for the last year were 261 animals cast, sale price Rs. 40 per head and the average period of service 4 years and 9 months.

260 bullocks died during the year.

The rate mortality was 14.8 on the monthly average of the strength of the stud as compared with 12.4 in the preceding year.

During the latter half of the year, the Corporation had decided to extend the Motor Lorry Service for the whole of the town and no bullocks have been purchased since.

The average monthly cost of feed per bullock was Rs. 13-10-10 and of upkeep Rs. 4-1-9 as compared with Rs. 13-10-2 and Rs. 3-15-4 respectively of the previous year.

Carts.—The total number of carts of all descriptions maintained for service by this Department was 645.

The number of carts made at the Theinbyu Bullock Depot Workshop during the year was 26, and the number of carts repaired was 1,753.

CATTLE POUNDS.

The number of animals impounded during the year was 8,524 as compared with 10,177 in the preceding year, 61 were unclaimed and sold under Section 14 of the Cattle Tresspass Act, the sale proceeds amounted to Rs. 733.

The amount received by the Corporation as fines and feeding fees was Rs. 5,234 and Rs. 609 respectively. The nett proceeds from sale of unclaimed animals credited to the Corporation funds was Rs. 267.

Action under Section 131 was taken in 32 instances and 8 prosecutions were made during the year, 8 convicted and none struck off.

The complaints of animals straying are getting acute and the staff requires strengthening. We were able to get the Police Co-operation to some extent in impounding stray cattle found on the roads.

RUBBISH DISPOSAL.

The depots used for the disposal of rubbish were at Mill Road, Ahlone and Kemmendine.

The receipts from the sale of manure were Rs. 20,667.

RECLAMATION WORKS.

Theinbyu Triangle.—The area of this open is about 20 acres of which over 12 acres have already been reclaimed with black earth from the Mill Road Tip and the remaining portion is being reclaimed with the same earth brought from the Tip by the Motor Lorries on their return journey to town after dumping the town rubbish at the Tip. Thus some of these Motor Lorries are being used both ways of their journey.

Dufferin Garden.—The work of reclaiming this site with dry innocuous town refuse was taken in hand in January of previous year but the work had to be stopped on receipt of complaints of the nuisance caused by the smell emanating therefrom in the process of dumping. Further progress was made by using the saw-dust from the huge pile standing thereon to fill up all the hollow spaces till the break of Monsoon when the work had to be stopped. This was again re-started in the month of November of the year under report and greater portion of the saw-dust heap has been spread over and covered with dry earth. This is obviously a very slow process of reclamation. Steps have since been taken to hasten this process by utilising all the dry and innocuous town refuse for the bottom layer which is covered over immediately with saw-dust and followed with a good top layer of dry earth with the result that there is hardly any nuisance whatever during the whole process.

Saline Monastery.—The reclamation of the land adjoining Saline Monastery was completed.

DAY CONSERVANCY.

465,792 cartloads of rubbish of all kinds, which includes 9,849 motor lorry loads equalling 49,245 cartloads, were removed during the year giving a daily verage of 1,276 cartloads as compared with 1,157 cartloads per day in the previous year.

NIGHT CONSERVANCY.

48,666 cartloads of nightsoil each of the capacity of 200 gallons were removed as compared with 45,938 cartloads of previous year. The receipts from miscellaneous night conservancy amounted to Rs. 3,835.

MISCELLANEOUS:

Four temporary gangs for the destruction of crows' nests and eggs were entertained during the year as usual for a period of two months and the total number of eggs destroyed was 1,20,462.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

Our Town Water Supply.—The principal causes of the insanitary conditions which maintain the death and sickness rate at a high level in our City excluding the annual recrudescence of such epidemic diseases as Plague, Cholera and Small-pox are (1) the absence of wholesome and abundant pipe water supply in some parts of the town and insufficient supply in the rest; (2) absence of proper drains and sewers; (3) the existence of the large number of tublatrines, (4) the extreme over-crowding of houses in the town; and (5) the high density of population per acre.

The bacteriological reports on the purity of our Hlawga Lake water has ever been a source of grave anxiety to the Officers concerned as this lake water is being distributed to the public without any preliminary treatment for its purification.

The total count of micro-organisms found present in one c. c. of the sample examined has always given too high a figure for good potable water. Occasionally the results have revealed the presence of micro-organisms of non-resistant types indicating some recent pollution of water by human or animal faecal matter. So far no disastrous results have followed the revelation of the presence of such micro-organisms but such a fortuitous event may only be due to the pollution of the said water at the time by some innocuous excreta. Results disastrous would certainly follow if the chance pollution were to take place by some specific pollution as from a case of Enteric, Cholera or some other waterborne diseases. Such faecal pollutions are of human, animal or avian source and the bacteriological examinations would be of little value as it is practically impossible at present to distinguish between the faecal bacteria of different sources. Besides the catchment area and the lake itself are so easily accessible to passers-by, trespassers and poachers that a tremendous risk is taken every day against any chance contamination of the water with specific and non-specific pollutions. It is impossible to keep stray men and animals entering the Lake area. The patrol watch entertained for this purpose is hardly able to cope with the poaching of fish that takes place in this Lake and one never knows when the lake water may get contaminated with some specific pollution with deadly disease bacteria.

With the existence of the New Cantonment area within easy reach of the Hlawga Lakes and the concomitant growth of the village and traffic near by, this danger would soon become a more potential one.

As stated in my last year's report, I have carefully gone through the records of the bacteriological examination of Hlawga Lake water for the past few years and I am more than convinced from the record of the unsatisfactory results that it is too big a risk to take under the existing conditions of the Lake and its catchment area exposed and easily accessible to men and animals to allow this Lake water to be distributed to the public without any preliminary treatment for its purification.

The established methods of purification of town water-supply are by (1) storage, (2) sedimentation, (3) filtration and (4) Chlorination. Of all the methods that of Chlorination has been considered to be the most efficient one. In American Cities where they mostly depend upon river water as the main source of water-supply, the principle of Chlorination has been the established practice in most of the towns where over 4,000 million gallons of water are now-a-days chlorinated every day with a total number of over 2,500 installations. London has followed suit and Chlorination of Thames River water is being carried out since the War with result far better than if the water had been stored in the Stains Reservoir for over a month and at an estimated saving of over £16,000.

Sir Alexander Houston in his report on the results of the Chemical and Bacteriological examinations of the London waters for the year 1923 reports on the Chlorination of the new river water as follows:—"Another year of treatment has passed and it is great thing to be able to say that it is now possible to remedy the bacteriological deterioration of the water during the winter floods and without giving rise to taste troubles. 3,348 millon gallons were treated at a nominal cost of £245".

This process of purification of water-supply by means of Chlorination is exceedingly cheap both as regards capital outlay and working costs and the results of purification far surpass any other method. The percentage of purification of bacteria count is over 99 per cent by this process and the comparative results recently obtained in Bombay as compared with the total count of bacteria found prior to the introduction of Chlorination was over 500 per cent.

The work of the High Level Service Reservoir has now been completed and this question of Chlorination should be seriously considered as it is highly expedient that the standing menace long in existence to the health and life of the population consuming this Lake water from some chance specific pollution should no longer be allowed to exist.

The use of Chlorine is the cheapest method of purifying large quantities of water for our town supply, the most efficient process by which the removal of bacteria could be accomplished and the most economical in its working cost. Much advance has been made in the Chlorination plant where liquid Chlorine gas can be regulated to the minutest degree to suit whatever percentage is required for any particular water.

I would therefore strongly recommend that early steps be taken to instal an efficient Chlorination plant either near the Yegu Pumping Station or the new Reservoir to render our Lake water-supply epidemiologically safe.

As for the quantity of water available, unless some immediate steps are taken to explore new and practicable avenues to secure wholesome and ample supply of water, the City will have to face in the very near future, problems of very grave importance. Hardly one half of the present population has been supplied with pipe water, the remaining having been left to the tender mercies of wells, shallow, deep or tube. The Town is being extended far and wide. New areas have been reclaimed and laid out, new workshops, factories and extensions are going on pari-passu and the consumption and demand for water has greatly outgrown the limited supply at our disposal.

The whole problem of the future growth and development of our City centres round a free abundant and wholesome water supply in the near future. The acute crisis will soon come to a head as even for the past few years the supply has been so intermittent and the pressure so low in the mains that many a high building in the town has to go without water, not sufficient even for immediate domestic use. Serious nuisance would thus arise from the failure of storage tanks to supply water to the flushing tanks of water closets. Similarly-a grave danger to public health and safety is engendered by this scarcity of water when the people are driven to use water from shallow wells and tanks which are found more often than not grossly polluted.

Another grave menace to the health and safety of the population that perennially faces the Health Officer of this town is the recurring outbreaks of Cholera in places like Dalla, Kanaungto and other riverine and suburban areas not served with pipe water supply.

Cholera is endemic more or less in Burma and every year the whole Province suffers from the visitation of this scourge which breaks out in all the districts of the Province in the dry months of the year long before the Monsoon sets in and wherever any scarcity of water is felt. No sooner the wells and tanks dry up, the bottom water is used, which is grossly polluted and leads to the outbreak of Cholera.

There is such a free communication of our town by rail, river and road with other infected districts of the Province that almost all the cases of Cholera first noticed in our town are imported from outside and it needs the utmost vigilance on the part of the Health Department to control and prevent the outbreak of this disease into more serious proportions in the City. But the standing menace of such an unfortunate incident in the future is there all the same so long as the whole town is not supplied with wholesome and abundant pipe water.

Infantile Mortality.—Practically speaking in our town for every three babies born, one dies before it reaches the first year of life.

During the year under report the total number of births registered in the City was 6,480 and the total number of deaths registered of infants having died before completing the first year of life was 2,280, giving an infantile mortality rate of 351.85 per 1,000 births. Unfortunately the births of a very large number of infants born in the town are not registered by the parents concerned as will be

Health Visitors. A certain number escape being registered at all and some born outside town limits are brought in during the first year of the child's life and the deaths occurring in the latter are added to our town mortality figures though the births are not correspondingly registered here. Thus the number of deaths is swelled by children born outside and the figure of infantile death-rate thus arrived at does not give the true index of the deaths of infants under one year in our City. If the figures could be corrected on above lines the actual infantile mortality rate of our Town would be much lower. However, even then the figure would be a very high one compared to those of countries in the West.

Poverty, ignorance, insanitary dwellings and injudicious infant feeding are though the principal causes of high infantile mortality in every City, not a little is contributed by the mother before the child is born, as the health and life of the new born infant very greatly depend upon the health, care and attendance given to the mother before, during and after confinement.

As stated in my last year's report the measures for the reduction of infant mortality group themselves under maternity and child welfare centres which should comprise the following:—

- (1) Home visiting by Lady Health Visitors for finding out prospective mothers, cases of sickness among mothers and infants, enquiry into the condition of the new-born infants and instructions by homely talk on sanitation, cleanliness, domestic hygiene and breast-feeding.
- (2) Maternity Homes and Shelters for the poor.
- (3) Free attendance by qualified midwives on confinements at home of the poor of the purdah-nashin women who would not go to the shelter.
- (4) Free provision of necessaries and comforts during the lying-in period.
- (5) Infant milk depots for cheap or free distribution of pure milk to infants and children of the poor up to the age of 18 months.
- (6) Infant welfare centres where the sick infants of the poor are admitted and treated.
- (7) Antenatal clinics to give proper care and treatment to the expectant mother.

The Society for the Promotion of Infant. Welfare in Rangoon under the fostering care and able guidance of Lady Giles has been carrying on much good work in Rangoon, but much yet remains to be done.

It has been a matter of great regret that our City does not possess a single Maternity and Infant Welfare Clinic where prospective mothers may receive the care and attendance needed during the most critical period of their life and where antenatal care of the infant to be born may be taken.

The most important period of child's life is the nine months of life prior to birth and during this vitally important period it is that the mother's health and the child's life are at stake. This antenatal period is practically as important as the period following birth in preventing all causes of ill-health that lead to premature or early death. The tragic aspect of the whole thing is that all these causes which lead to premature deaths are very largely preventable.

It only stands to reason if every child receives medical care and attendance from the earliest stage of its existence down to two or three years after its birth and if every mother has the privilege of being attended to during the whole course of her pregnancy, the chances of life and healthy normal growth of the new born are immeasurably superior to those of children born without any such aid or care and come under medical aid only when already in the grip of disease and death. I need hardly emphasize here that any public money spent or contributed towards any maternity or child welfare centre would be productive of utmost benefit to the poor, the most helpless and the most deserving of the population. Thousands of valuable lives are at present being sacrificed to the altar of ignorance, poverty and helplessness of the poor.

Every circle of our City should have its own maternity shelter maintained or subsidised by the Corporation for the benefit of the poor. Similarly every circle should have its own qualified midwife to visit all the localities inhabited by the poor, give advice on the prevention of diseases and the care and upbringing of infants, find out prospective mothers among the poor and induce them to go to the maternity homes provided for them free and where objected to on grounds of sentiment, religion or family conditions, attend these women in their own homes during confinement and after.

This will not only greatly ameliorate the pitiable lot of the suffering poor but much unnecessary waste of infant life and life-long suffering of the poor mothers from largely preventable diseases will be prevented.

Plague.—Plague is essentially a rat disease and the rat responsible for the spread and infection of this disease is the black domestic rat which is the only rat that remains in close association with man. The destruction of the rat population therefore forms one of the most important preventive measures to be taken against the annual recrudescence of this disease. Unfortunately the breeding of rats is so prolific that any campaign for the destruction of rats would be more or less a failure unless it is vigorously carried out on an extensive scale in the whole town year in and year out and carried on year after year. To achieve any measure of success the rat population must be kept down below the figure where an epizootic of Plague in the rats does not arise.

During every year of the epidemic it has been observed that Plague first makes its appearance in the kutcha quarters of the town such as Kemmendine, Theinbyu and Pazundaung at both ends of the land and taking root in these quarters it gradually spreads more and more towards the centre of the town where it at last exhausts itself for the year in this pucca area. As is well known

Plague, rodents and rubbish are intimately connected to each other. Theoretically, therefore, if we could exclude the latter two, we can exclude Plague automatically.

There are large tracts of land beyond public roadways and back drainage spaces which can never be attended to by our present conservancy staff. Similarly all private lands leased out to poor tenants who have built structures 4 feet off the site. All such places are usually found seething with filth and rubbish of every description. Action certainly could be taken under the Act against the owners or occupiers of these lands, but the enormous amount of timeand energy wasted in issuing notices, frequent inspections and prosecutions of the parties concerned, who are mostly extremely poor, is hardly commensurate with the result The sense of health conscience has not as yet been awakened in the general public and it should form part of our duty for the present to undertake removal of all filth and rubbish from all such lands. It would obviously necessitate a big increase in our conservancy staff but the results so far achieved even by the entertainment of extra eight gangs during the year under report in not only preventing a much apprehended severe incidence of Plague epidemic but reducing the number of cases of Plague much below the normal years even, justify our incurring any expenditure however heavy in this connection.

In addition to the 18 permanent ratting and disinfecting gangs, 8 extra gangs of nine coolies and one maistry each are being entertained throughout for the past two years since 1924. Intensive ratting operations were carried out and all the areas enumerated above were subjected to thorough and repeated cleaning processes with the result that the total number of rats destroyed and number of house-sites cleaned far exceeded those of any previous years and the most gratifying result noted was the great reduction in the number of deaths from this disease during the past two years of our extended efforts in this direction as will be seen from the Table given herewith:—

Year.		No. of house- sites cleaned.	No. of rats destroyed.	No. of deaths from Plague.
1920	• • •	8,045	3,45,750	1,127
19 21	•••	5,532	4,05,178	1,126
1922	•••	7,233	4,08,785	1,402
1923	•••	14, 797	4,96,987	1,159
1924	•••	36,237	6,30,907	505
1925	•••	32,802	6,01,250	6 2 0

SMALL-POX.—The prevalence of the epidemic of Small-pox has unfortunately become an event of perennial occurence in our City. Year after year the same woeful tale is told, of the sad havoc caused by this disease. Every few years a more virulent wave of the epidemic swoops over the town claiming a heavier toll of human life than the usual. The conditions under which the large

majority of the labouring class live in the town, the extreme overcrowding in the living rooms and the very large number of the unprotected people in the population afford excellent field for this disease to spread like wildfire. The condition of our City is unique. The migratory population of the town is enormous. Our City next to New York is the largest immigration port in the world. Permanent population of the town is hardly one-third of the total. The following Table gives the number of the annual influx of immigrants from India:—

		Immigra	n t s.								
Year.							ul t s.	Chile	Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	· Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.		
1925	290,396	24,607	8,626	6,583	330,212	19,486	3,289	991	808	24,574	
Indian Ports	•••	•••	•••	• • •		277,322	•••	•••	•••	277,322	
Total	2 9 0,39 6	24,607	8,626	6,583	330,212	296,808	3,289	991	808	301,896	

Moreover this huge labouring population is forced by circumstances to live in overcrowded, ill-ventilated, insanitary houses, huts and hovels and the ignorance poverty and misery inseparable from these unfortunate people only render them more vulnerable to any infectious or contagious disease. There will be few towns in the East or West where vaccination propaganda is carried out to such an extent as in our town. The year before last over 57,334 persons were vaccinated and during the year under report the number vaccinated had reached the unprecedented figure of 1,27,111 persons. This disease is not conveyed by water, milk or food nor is it directly affected by the sanitation or drainage of a town. The infective material is in the eruptive lesions on the body and infection is spread from the first onset of the disease by means of personal contact or through the agency of infected air, flies and fomites. Vaccination has been found to be the only weapon most effective against the spread of this disease. Unfortunately vaccination does not grant a life-long immunity but even then the very large number of vaccinations and re-vaccinations that we have been carrying out year in and year out would have conferred complete immunity to the whole population of our City within a short period had it not been for the fact that every year, a very large number of the people who have been protected by us during the year return to their homes in India and a fresh batch of unprotected enters the City in place of the home-going ones and thus all the benefits conferred by the vigorous campaign of vaccination carried out by us is lost to the City and the in-coming of fresh immigrants more or less in a state of unprotection keeps our town perennially as vulnerable as before.

Another great factor in the annual recrudescence of Small-pox in our City is the very large number of the suffering cases imported into the town. Of the total number of 1,956 cases of Small-pox reported during the year, as many as 228 were ascertained to have been imported cases and a large majority of which were found out after death or in the last stages of the disease and the extent of the danger and spread of infection from this large number of suffering cases living in the midst of grossly insanitary and overcrowded lodging houses and cooly lines had better be imagined than described.

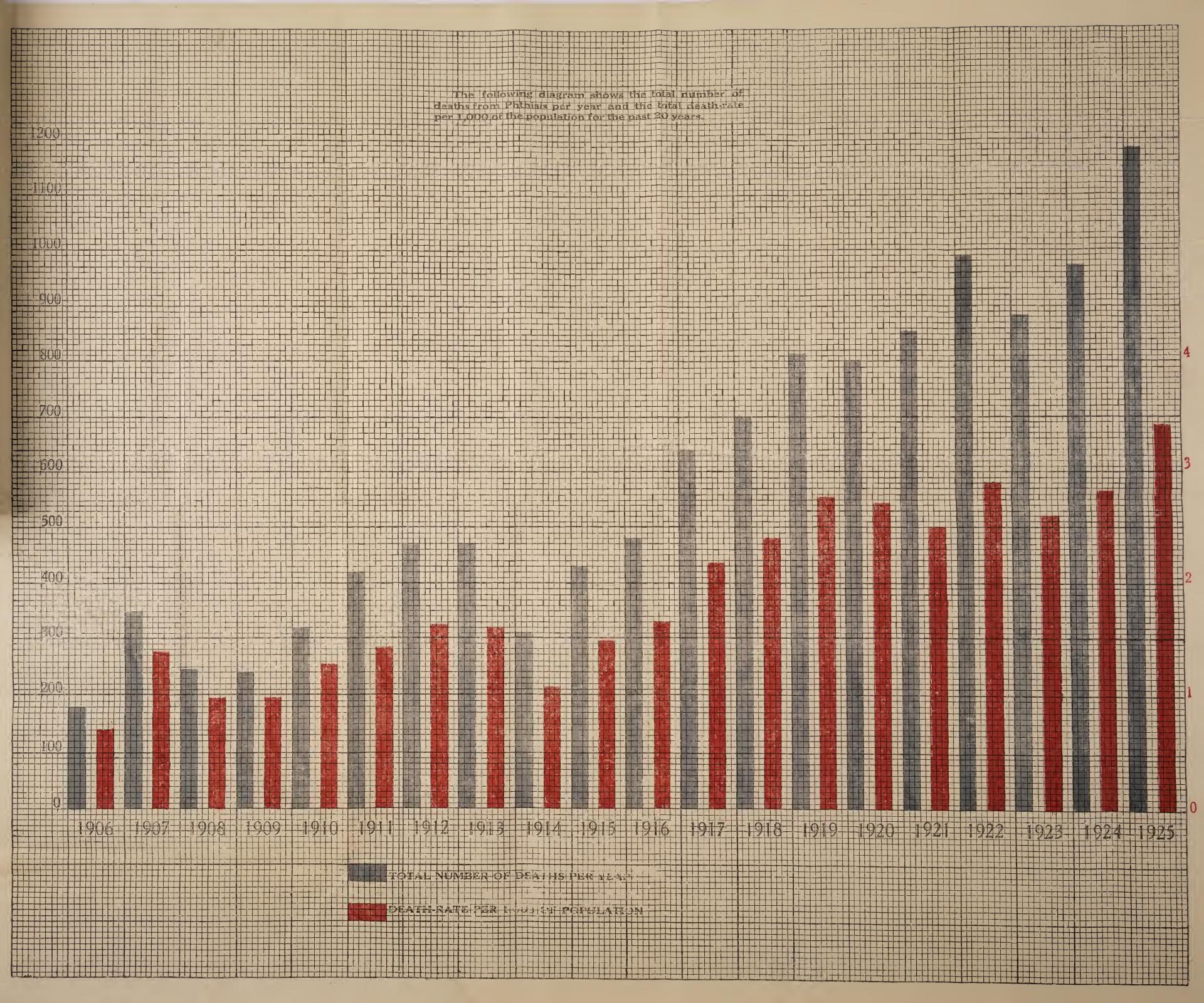
The following Table gives the total number of cases and the number of deaths in houses and hospital and the number of imported cases month by month during the year under report:—

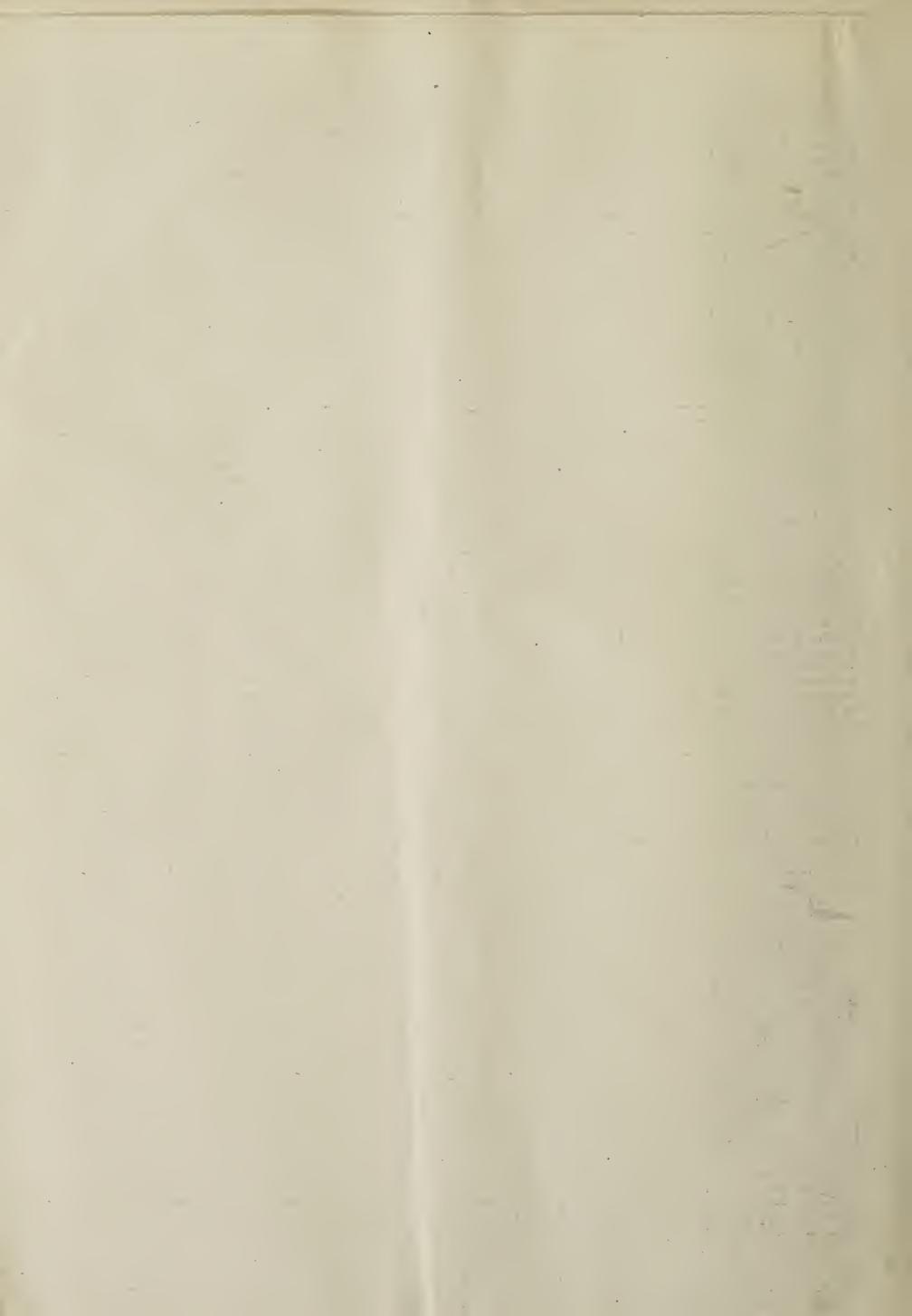
M	onths.		Number of attacks.	Number of Deaths,	Number of cases imported.	Number of deaths in houses.	Number of deaths in Hospital.	Number of cases admitted into Contagious Dise eases Hospital.
January	1925	• • •	199	37	26	14	23	183
Februar	у, "		395	94	47	50	44	318
March	,,	•••	741	208	69	118	90	548
April	,,	•••	3 43	.161	37.	101	60	207
May	· ••	•••	175	91	24	65	2 5	87
June	,,,	• • (51	19	5	16	3	29
July	"	e • :	32	14	13	5	9	27
August	,	• • •	10	2	2	1	1	9
Septemb	er "	• • •	2.	2	•••	1	1	1
October	. ,,	• • •	1	•••	1	•••	•••	1
Novemb	er "	•••	2	•••	1	•••	•••	2
Decemb	er ,,	•••	5	2	3	2	•••	3
Т	otal	•••	1,956	630	228	373	257	1,415

Had it not been for the brilliant success achieved by the intensive campaign of vaccination and re-vaccination that was launched during the year under report wherein over 1,27,111 persons were vaccinated in spite of the fact that we were greatly handicapped in the absence of any Act for compulsory re-vaccination the last serious epidemic would have assumed more virulent and widespread proportions and entailed untold suffering, misery and death.

One of the most important functions of a Health Officer is the intelligent anticipation of the probable course of an impending outbreak of an epidemic disease. The history of Small-pox in our Town has revealed one outstanding feature of the course of events that follow its annual recrudescence. As noted in my Annual Report for the year 1923, a periodic wave of the epidemic of Smallpox of greater virulence breaks out every fourth year or thereabouts preceded and followed by an outbreak of moderate intensity. The first signs of such an impending epidemic were noted in the month of November 1924 and anticipating this periodic wave to occur in the year under report, precautionary measures were taken in time and sanction was obtained in December 1924 to entertain a large staff of temporary Vaccinators and an intensive campaign of vaccination and re-vaccination of all the labouring population of the town which by the way is the predominent one not only in number but in the suffering and spread of the disease, was started with the result that a very large portion of the population constantly exposed to infection was protected in time and further spread of the disease was rapidly checked by the end of March, within three months of its first outbreak. The last wave of the epidemic was also of the classical type with a heavy case mortality rate of 31.47 per cent.

I need hardly draw attention once again to the very grave risk involved in allowing unprotected immigrants to enter the Province and the danger of infection from these immigrants which is the chief cause of the annual recrudescence of this disease in our City followed every few years with the periodic wave of greater virulence, as noted by me in my Annual Reports for the years 1923 and 1924 and at some length in the Special Report submitted by me on this subject in 1924. To my mind the only rational procedure would be to pass an Act making it obligatory to vaccinate every labouring hand before he is allowed to enter the Province. Under the existing conditions it is practically hopeless to protect the town against the visitations of this annual scourge as whatever the precautions taken or other preventive measures adopted such as isolation, segregation, disinfection, etc., they will be of very little avail under the prevailing conditions in the East and are no substitutes for vaccination.





Tuberculosis and Respiratory Diseases.—The following statement gives the number of deaths from Tuberculosis and Respiratory Diseases with their death-rate per 1,000 of the population for the past 20 years:—

	Tuber	cle of Lungs.	Respiratory Diseases.					
Year.	Total No. of Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 of population.	Total No. of Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 of population.				
1906	179	0.71	1,100	4.36				
1907	350	1.39	1,316	5.22				
1908	246	0.98	1,756	6.96				
1909	245	0.97	1,579	6.26				
1910	320	1.27	1,386	5.5				
1911	420	1.43	1,727	5.89				
1912	472	1.61	1,496	5.10				
1913	470	1.60	1,510	5·1 5				
1914	311	1.06	1,681	5.73				
1915	433	1 48	1,326	4.52				
1916	483	1.65	1,437	4.90				
1917	644	2.18	1,357	4.63				
1918	703	2•40	1,868	6.37				
1919	816	. 2•78	1,932	6.59				
19 20	801	2.73	2,157	7.35				
1 921	856	2•50	2,241	6.55				
1922	994	2.91	2,198	6.43				
1923	887	2.59	2,131	6-23				
1924	975	2.82	2,287	6.62				
1925	1,188	3•44	2,344	6.78				

The mortality from Phthisis still continues to be high and from the figures given herewith for the past 20 years it will be seen that there has been a steady rise in its ravages though much progress has been made in the sanitary condition of the town. Stronger measures should certainly be taken to prevent the spread of this disease which next to Pneumonia and other Respiratory Diseases is the chief cause of death in our City.

Though it is true that bad housing conditions have much to do with the spread of this disease, the habits, customs, overcrowding and poverty of the people contribute not a little towards this high incidence of the disease. It has now been definitely ascertained that there is no such thing as hereditary transmission of this disease nor does such a thing as Tuberculosis diathesis exist.

The whole problem of Tuberculosis is admittedly bound up with the infection received in early childhood and the child becomes infected simply as a result of close contact with the suffering parent or other inmate in the house and thus preventive measures should be taken just as in cases of other infectious diseases. It has been definitely proved that there is no such thing as inherent susceptibility to this disease. If the patient could be isolated or the children isolated from the suffering parents and thus protected from infection from its early childhood, these children grow up perfectly normal as other children.

It is this massive infection conveyed so repeatedly to the children born of tuberculous parents, mostly from tuberculous mothers, through close contact in the house that has been the primary source of the spread of this disease.

It is this repeated dose of infection in the family circle which is responsible for most of the tuberculous infection.

As the contagion may be contracted in the first few months of life, the preventive measure obviously centres round removal of the healthy babies born of tuberculous mothers from their homes to some creche or clinic conducted under close medical supervision.

The remedy therefore obviously lies in providing hospital accommodation for all suffering cases where all cases in advanced and highly infectious stages of the disease could be segregated as most unfortunately the victims of this disease are too poor to afford proper care, treatment or isolation in their homes. It is this massive infection, the inmates of the house are so constantly exposed to that is the most potent cause of the spread of tuberculosis.

If the ravages of this disease is to be stopped, the first step taken however costly it may appear to be, should be the provision of isolation hospitals where all such advanced cases could be properly isolated.

In European countries the chief source of infection is derived from milk and a large proportion of the population get infected through milk in their childhood as bovine tuberculosis is more prevalent in European countries and the oft repeated gradual infection with bovine tuberculosis contained in the milk confers a sort of resistance or immunity to human form of tuberculosis. In countries in the East, bovine tuberculosis is less prevalent and with the universal habit of the people who never consume milk in its raw state but boil it well before use the chief source of infection is of the human origin from man to man through sputum and the need for proper isolation of the suffering cases thus becomes more imperative.

No preventive measures could be of any avail as long as a large number of persons suffering in acutely infectious stages of the disease are obliged to remain in their homes amidst squalor, filth, overcrowding, want and poverty.

The greatest incidence of this disease has been found as usual in the densely crowded parts of the town.

Since last year though Phthisis is not a notifiable disease, instructions have been issued to treat this disease as other notifiable infectious diseases and carry out disinfection of the premises, rooms and clothing.

It is rather sad to reflect that our City has not been provided as yet with any Tuberculosis Clinic where the large number of the suffering poor could resort for proper advice, treatment and care.

Ample provision has been made for the isolation, treatment and care of patients suffering from other infectious diseases such as Plague, Cholera, Smallpox, etc., which even all combined hardly comes to a fraction of the great suffering and loss of young life for which Phthisis is responsible whereas the enormous amount of suffering, sickness and death caused by the ravages of this fell disease has hardly elicited any adequate response from the Corporation or the Governing bodies responsible for its control and prevention.

I need hardly urge the prime importance and the very urgent need of a separate Tuberculosis Clinic for the proper treatment of early cases of Consumption where not only the suffering poor would be given the benefit of the most advanced methods of treatment but where instructions and training would be given to all such attending cases with a view to prevent the spread of infection at home. Equally urgent need there is for the establishment of a Tuberculosis Hospital where all advanced cases in highly infective stage of the disease could be isolated for the rest of their lives and thus prevent the continued massive infection of all those who would obviously come in contact with such cases if left at home.

The following is a summary of the measures advocated for the control and prevention of Tuberculosis:—

- (1) Compulsory Notification of this disease.
- (2) Isolation of such "open cases" where the tubercle bacilli are found in the sputum as preventive measures cannot properly be carried out in their homes.
- (3) Concurrent disinfection of dicharges from the patient and of articles soiled therewith.
 - (4) Terminal disinfection of the house, bedding, linen, etc.
- (5) Provision of Tuberculosis Dispensary and visiting Nurse Service for proper supervision, training and treatment of early cases.
 - (6) Segregation of advanced cases in Tuberculosis Hospital.
- (7) Improvements of housing and working conditions of the labouring population.
- (8) Education of the public concerning the dangers of Tuberculosis, its cause, made of transmission and the methods of control.
- (9) Education of the public in personal cleanliness and the dangers of coughing and spitting by persons suffering from this disease.

Table gives a Statement of the number of deaths from Tuberculosis of the Lungs and the ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population in Males and Females, Circle by Circle, showing relationship of the mortulity from this disease with the density of the population in different Circles of the City, for the year 1925. The following

ATHS PER ULATION.	Total.	2.26	1.13	4.36	2.51	1.36	2.56	2.90	2.56	3.60	0.46	0.60	2.06			:	•		•		3.44
OF DEATHS	Female.	1.32	1.18	2.30	6-18	3.13	5.83	4.41	4.19	5.25		1.50	3.85	}	,	•	•		:		3.98
RATIO 1,000 o	Male.	2.96	1.10	5.53	1.34	0.79	1 85	2.27	1.66	2.62	0.00	11.1	1.46	1	,	:	•		•		3.20
THS	Total.	∞ <u>;</u>	36	84	54	16	59	56	09	134	m (7.7.	70		,	360	•		•		1,188
No. OF DEATH REGISTERED.	Female.	27 0	13	16	370	6	29	25	35	73,	•	0 1	40	2	•	70	:		:		425
No	Male.	9	46	68	22	7	30	4	25	61	n	133	30			290	:		:		763
	Total.	3,543	31,913	19,251	21,949	11,754	23,040	15,870	23,399	37,200	6,471	15,657	15,757	13,801	10,00		7,900		•		3,45,505
Population (Census 1921).	Female.	1,516	10,519	6,960	5,173	2,871	6,850	3,429	8,351	13,912	1,931	3,926	4,599	401		:	1,344		:		1,06,789
P (C)	Male.	2,027	15,687	12,291	13,999	8,883	16,190	12,441	15,048	23,288	4,540	11,731	11,158	13 400	10,100	•	. 6,566		•		2,38,716
A verage population	per square mile.	3,280.56	7,776•26	1,13,241.18	1,68 838.46	1,06,854.55	1,35,529.41	75,571.43	34,174.40	26.762.59	4,793.33	4 774.16	0 10 17	1 / 2 0 0 0 0	•	:	:		:		11,365.30
Area in	sq. mies.	1.08	3.37	0.17	0.13	0.11	0.17	0.21	1.25	1.39	1.35	6.50		2.78	:	:	;		6.75		30.40
Registration Circle.		Newly added area	South Kemmendine	Lanmadaw	North-West Town	South-West Town	North-East Town	South-East Town	Vegyaw	n	ent	Dala	Kanaungto	Lamwe	Hospitals and other	_		Rangoon River, Fegu	_		TOTAL

From the Table given above, it will be seen that the highest mortality rates have been recorded from Circles having the greatest density of population.

The prevalence of this disease amongst the Males is greatest in the Lanmadaw and Taroktan Circles, whereas amongst Females, North-West Town. South-East Town and Theinbyu Circles head the list where besides the greater density of the population, the custom and habits of the purdah nashin Communities have added not a little to the high toll of life taken by this disease

Slum areas and dark ill-ventilated houses are primarily responsible for the wide-spread prevalence of this disease in our town. The existing building bye-laws have been proved to be extremely defective. In an extremely well laid out town, these defective bye-laws have allowed dwelling houses and buildings to be so constructed as to hardly ever allow proper light, air or sunshine the greatest preventive measure against ill-health and disease—to enter the living rooms which owing to the unique conditions of labour in our City, are perennially fearfully overcrowded. The real wonder is that this and other infectious diseases are not more rampant.

Even the figures given above do not reveal the true state of affairs as large numbers of suffering cases have had no medical attendance or treatment of any sort during the last stages of their illness and many cases of Tuberculosis are hidden away under some other heading in the statement of causes of death, such as Fever, Diarrhoea or Respiratory diseases, according to the most prominent symptom present at the time of death. Thus the actual number of deaths from this disease is even greater than what is recorded in the Annual Statement.

Tuberculosis is largely a matter of housing and all the preventive measures should mainly centre in the attempt to provide hygienic houses with proper air, light and ventilation for the people to live in. The middle and inner rooms of most of the houses in the town have not a single door, window or an aperture, opening direct into external air and these rooms are so dark even in the brightest hour of the day that one has to grope his way about.

The chief source of infection is from man to man and this occurs chiefly through inhalation. This massive infection with the virulant becilli coughed up by a suffering case in dark, ill-ventilated houses as stated above may send the most robust to the grave in a few months.

It has been abundantly proved that in houses once infected with the indiscriminate spittings of a suffering case, the tubercle bacilli deposited in dark, damp places retain their vitality for very long periods and new families coming into such houses get infected with this disease.

Sun light is the greatest disinfecting agent kind Providence has provided for

this Universe. It is the most deadly foe to bacterial life.

Observations made on the vitality of the tubercle bacillus outside the body have revealed the great destructive effect direct Sunlight has on these germs. The tubercle bacilli in sputum when exposed to direct Sunlight were found dead

within a few hours of exposure whereas when the sputum was kept in darkness even though it had become completely desiccated, the tuberlee bacilli contained therein were found alive and virulent for nearly 10 months.

Tubercle bacilli have been found alive and virulent in pulverised sputum for from 4 to 7 days and in street dust from 3 to 8 days. Direct Sunlight kills them within an hour or two.

So far as Tuberculosis is concerned, as long as these dark, ill-ventilated houses abound, there will be people rich and poor alike who will be obliged to occupy them and so long will this fell disease continue to take its heavy toll of young human lives.

Crores of rupees must have been spent during the past twenty years on Sanitation and up-to-date sanitary and drainage equipment of the town, but it is tragic to note that this has had little or no effect on the prevalence of this disease which is on the contrary so much on the increase. The reason is not far to seek. Our building bye-laws have allowed dwelling houses to be built wherein the Sun's rays fresh air or direct Sunlight hardly ever penetrate. It is little wonder that rickets, tuberculosis and other respiratory diseases are so rampant in our City.

The figures given in the statements submitted by me above prove to the hilt that this disease thrives in direct proportion to the absence of Sunlight and unhygienic conditions of the house and the density of the population, so markedly evident in the following Circles of the town:—Lanmadaw, Taroktan, South-West, North-West, South East and North-East Towns. The density of these areas is simply appalling.

The question naturally arises, shall we or shall we not tolerate this state of affairs looming so gloomily before our eyes? Houses have been allowed to be built in utter defiance of all laws of sanitation and hygiene.

Are we to leave to Nature to bring about its own retribution and call upon Nemesis to do her work by decimating the rich and the poor alike, the purdahnushin women and innocent children and all those exposed to infection in these houses of darkness which are nothing but nurseries of ill-health, disease and death and let the race run for the survival of the fittest? Surely not, when the remedy lies at our own door.

Give them God's greatest gift to Humanity-Fresh Air, Sunshine and Light so brutally denied to them in the present unhygienic houses and Tuberculosis will soon be a history of the past.

The suggestions made below regarding building bye-laws would no doubt bring about a complete transformation in the housing conditions and the long established lay-out of the town. The remedy appears drastic indeed but the state of affairs as revealed in the Annual Statement herewith is appalling too.

It deserves a most serious consideration on the part of the Corporation and the Public alike. Other Cities have had to spend crores of rupees in improvement

schemes simply because timely measures were not taken and the evil was allowed to grow. The same fate may overtake our City unless this warning is heeded in time.

I would therefore strongly urge the dire necessity of introducing some such measures as outlined hereunder in the New Building Bye-laws under revision.

With respect to the provision and maintenance of sufficient open space about buildings to secure a free circulation of air and of other means for the adequate ventilation of buildings within the area the limits of which are specified in Schedule "A" of Rule 13.

- (1) Every person who shall undertake construction work on a building shall leave an open air space of at least 5 feet in width on either side of the building within his own plot for every 50 feet width of the site and for every site 25 feet in width shall leave an open air space of 5 feet on one side only.
- (a) Such open air space shall extend throughout the entire depth of the building, forming an inseparable part of the site and shall form an appurtenance of such building alone and of no other, and shall be properly paved, drained and fenced in.
- (b) Provided that in determining the open air spaces to be left on either side as required under these bye-laws, any site one side of which abuts on a street, road or an open space which is assured by legislative enactment or by Municipal bye-laws or by contract to be permanently or irrevocably appropriated as an open air space of not less than 10 feet in width, a five feet open air space shall be left on the opposite side of the site.
- (c) Provided further that the five feet space to be left open shall be so determined as to adjoin the neighbouring open air space required to be left under these bye-laws, thus forming an open air space of 10 feet in width between any two buildings.

In the event of any dispute as to what constitutes the sides of such building, the same shall be referred to the Commissioner whose decision shall be final.

- (d) Every open space whether exterior, interior or side, provided in persuance of these bye-laws shall be and be kept free from any erection thereon and open to the sky and no cornice roof or weather shade shall everhang or project over the said open space so as to reduce the width to less than the minimum provided by these bye-laws. No open drain except for rain water shall be constructed in these open spaces.
- (2) Every person who shall undertake construction work of a building intended to occupy a site greater than 50 feet in width and desires to erect continuous buildings thereon, there shall be at a distance of 40 feet from the front of the lot an interior open space of 10 feet in depth throughout the width of the building to be so erected and there shall be a further space in continuation of the back drainage space opening out into the first mentioned interior open space and having the same breadth as the back drainage space.

- (3) No additions to a building shall be allowed unless the addition is such as would be permissible if the whole building were reconstructed from the plinth, with the open spaces required under the bye-laws appropriate to the site of the building and no addition to a building shall be allowed which would diminish the extent of open air space below the minimum which is required by the bye-laws appropriate to the site of the building.
- (4) Every person who shall undertake construction work on a building shall cause the whole of at least one side of every room included in such work and intended for human habitation to abut on an exterior, interior or side open air space of the width and dimensions and fulfilling the conditions herein prescribed for such open air spaces respectively and every such room shall be ventilated by means of doors or windows which open directly into the external air and have an aggregate opening equal to not less than one-fourth of the superficial area of that side of the room which faces an open space.

If the space to be left open on either side of a building as suggested above be not approved then I would suggest the following alternative which besides giving better air, light and sunshine to the inner rooms will prevent foul air from the sulliage and soil pipes entering the living rooms as is found to be the case in the existing arrangement.

Whoever builds a house shall leave an open space throughout the width of the building to be constructed at a distance of not less than 10 feet from the rear limit of the Owner's plot so as to keep the kitchens and W. Cs. completely detached from the main building, a passage being provided by a covered gangway of not more than 4 feet in width.

This open space shall be determined as follows:-

For a lot 60 feet in depth the space to be left open shall be 10 feet deep, for a lot of 50 feet, it shall be 7 feet and for that of 40 feet lot it shall not be less than 5 feet.

RABIES—From the report of the Pasteur Institute, Burma, for the year ending the 31st March 1925 it appears that there is a steady increase in the number of cases of Rabies and of the 1,366 persons who had sought treatment at the Institute, it is stated that over 50 per cent of the patients came from Rangoon Town.

Rabies is an acute specific, rapidly fatal disease communicated from the bite generally of a rabid animal. Men generally contract this disease from the bite of a rabid dog though at times this disease may be conveyed from other domesticated animals—jackals, cats, horses, etc., if infected. So far investigations have been carried out, this disease has been proved to be conveyed by the bite or scratch from an animal suffering from this disease. The theory of spontaneous origin of this disease amongst dogs or other animals has long since been exploded. It would therefore certainly follow that any preventive measures taken should primarily be aimed at the entry of an infected animal into Burma, slaughter of

the ownerless dogs and reduction in the number of useless and stray dogs by some such measures as quarantine, muzzling, high tax, etc.

From the statement given at page 38 of the report, it will be seen that the number of dogs from the City that were found to be suffering from Rabies shows a steady rise since the year 1921 when the number of infected dogs was 19 as compared with 56 in the year under report.

It is certainly most desirable to reduce the number of useless dogs in our town and we have entertained two special gangs for this purpose. The number of dogs killed in our town every year comes to an average of over 10,000 as will be seen from the statement submitted herewith of the past three years.—

Year.	No. o	f Dogs	destr	oyed.
1922-1923	***	9,9	50	
1923-1924	•••	10,5		
1924-192 5	•••	10,0	72	

Generally speaking there are four methods of effecting a marked reduction in the number of useless dogs, viz:—

- (1) Slaughter of all stray and ownerless dogs found in the town by poisoning, shooting or lethal chamber.
- (2) By levying a high tax on the owner for every dog kept by him. In many countries this method has been adopted and it has been found that wherever a substantial tax was levied and rigidly enforced there was a marked reduction in the number of dogs and the results achieved were very satisfactory as shown by the great reduction in the number of cases of rabies.
 - (3) By quarantine, muzzling and leashing of dogs.

England has nearly eradicated rabies from the country by the method of muzzling and compulsory quarantine of long duration of all dogs brought into the State.

In many countries the muzzling order rigidly carried out has had the same effect, the only drawback being that muzzling would be inefficient unless universally adopted.

(4) The last method is to regulate that no one should be allowed to keep more than one dog and all dogs beyond a certain number should be desexed in both the sexes, the operation being a simple and a painless one.

At present under our existing rules we are authorised to destroy any dog without a collar found straying in the City with the result that though a very large number of dogs is killed every month, the number of dogs kept within the City limits is not reduced to any appreciable extent as to adversely affect the prevalence of Rabies in the town.

The total number of persons bitten and reported to have sought treatment at the Pasteur Institute during the past five years as per statement attached herewith shows that the number of cases so bitten has been more or less on the increase

though the figures given would not reveal the true extent of the disease on account of the long incubation period extending from six months to two years and over during which period the persons so bitten may have left the town and died somewhere else.—

Year.		No. of persons bitten.
1920-1921		842
1921-1922	• • •	· 89 3
192 2- 192 3	• • •	1,107
1923-1924	• • •	1,314
1924-1925	•••	1,366

I would therefore propose that further steps should certainly be taken to give better protection to the public against the ravages of this dreadful disease by an Act of Legislature.

I beg to suggest herewith a set of byelaws to be framed for this purpose.

- (1) No person shall keep any dog within the limits of the Corporation of Rangoon unless licensed to do so
- (2) Such licence shall be issued by the Health Officer on payment of Rs. 10 per each animal subject to the provisions of byelaw 3, shall be current for one year from the date of issue and may be renewed yearly on payment of the licence fee.
 - (3) Such licences shall be issued subject to the following provisions:—
 - (a) The owner of the dog shall cause the dog to wear a collar with the Corporation metal disc bearing the licence number issued to him when in any place within the City limits.
 - (b) The owner of the dog shall keep the animal tied to a chain or leash while passing through any public street, thoroughfare or a place of public resort.
 - (c) The owner of the dog shall report immediately to the Health Officer any case of Rabies or suspected symptoms of Rabies in the animal licensed and in case the dog has been bitten by any other rabid or suspected rabid dog.
 - (d) The owner shall be held responsible for any damage done or injury inflicted by his dog.
 - (e) The Health Officer shall seize and destroy any dog or other animal found suffering from rabies or suspected symptoms of rabies or any animal bitten by a rabid dog if he thinks it so necessary for the safety of the Public and prevention of the spread of this disease among other animals.
 - (f) The Health Officer shall seize any dog found without the licensed number disc round its neck issued by the Corporation any time within the limits of the City and shall cause the same to be taken to any place set apart for the purpose by the Corporation to be there detained.

- If any dog is so detained without being claimed within three days on payment of the fees due therefor which shall be at the rate of annas eight per day or part of a day of such detention, the dog shall be destroyed.
- (g) Every person who commits a breach of any of the provisions of these byelaws shall be punishable with fine which may extend to Rupees Fifty.
- (h) Any Municipal Officer or servant duly authorised in this behalf may destroy and remove any dog without a collar found straying in the City.
- (4) The Health Officer may cancel any licence issued for any breach of bye-law 3.

The above set of rules may seem a little drastic but I am afraid unless and until some such rigorous rules are made and rigidly enforced it would be hopeless and futile to expect any marked diminution in the number of stray or ownerless dogs or in the large number of persons bitten year after year or the total extermination of this dreadful disease.

conservancy.—The rapid removal and disposal of the town rubbish without creating any nuisance form the basis of all sanitary reforms and the primary function of the Health Department.

Till now bullock carts had been the main and the only form of transport in our town for the removal of the town rubbish. This method had decidedly become an antiquated one. Motor traction and destruction by fire of all the town waste products in a modern Incinerator or a Destructor are subjects within the bounds of practical politics. A detailed report was submitted by me on this subject in the year 1924 and the Corporation had been pleased to sanction 6 Motor Lorries for this purpose by way of an experiment. This has proved to be an unqualified success mainly due to the active interest and untiring efforts of Mr. G. Lee-Tuppen, Chief Officer, Fire Brigade, who has been placed in charge of the Motor Transport Division, and the Corporation have now finally decided to extend this Motor transport service to the whole of the town for day conservancy purposes and the present stud of Municipal bullocks is allowed to be gradually eliminated in the process of replacement of the sanctioned strength of the animals with Motor waggons as required from time to time.

Before I conclude, I would like to place on record my great appreciation of the untiring zeal and work of the whole staff—Indoor, Outdoor and Hospital—who have helped to bring the sanitary administration of the City to a higher level of efficiency amidst such trying times of epidemics and adverse surroundings they are inevitably subjected to in the unpleasant duties for the health, care and welfare of the Public.

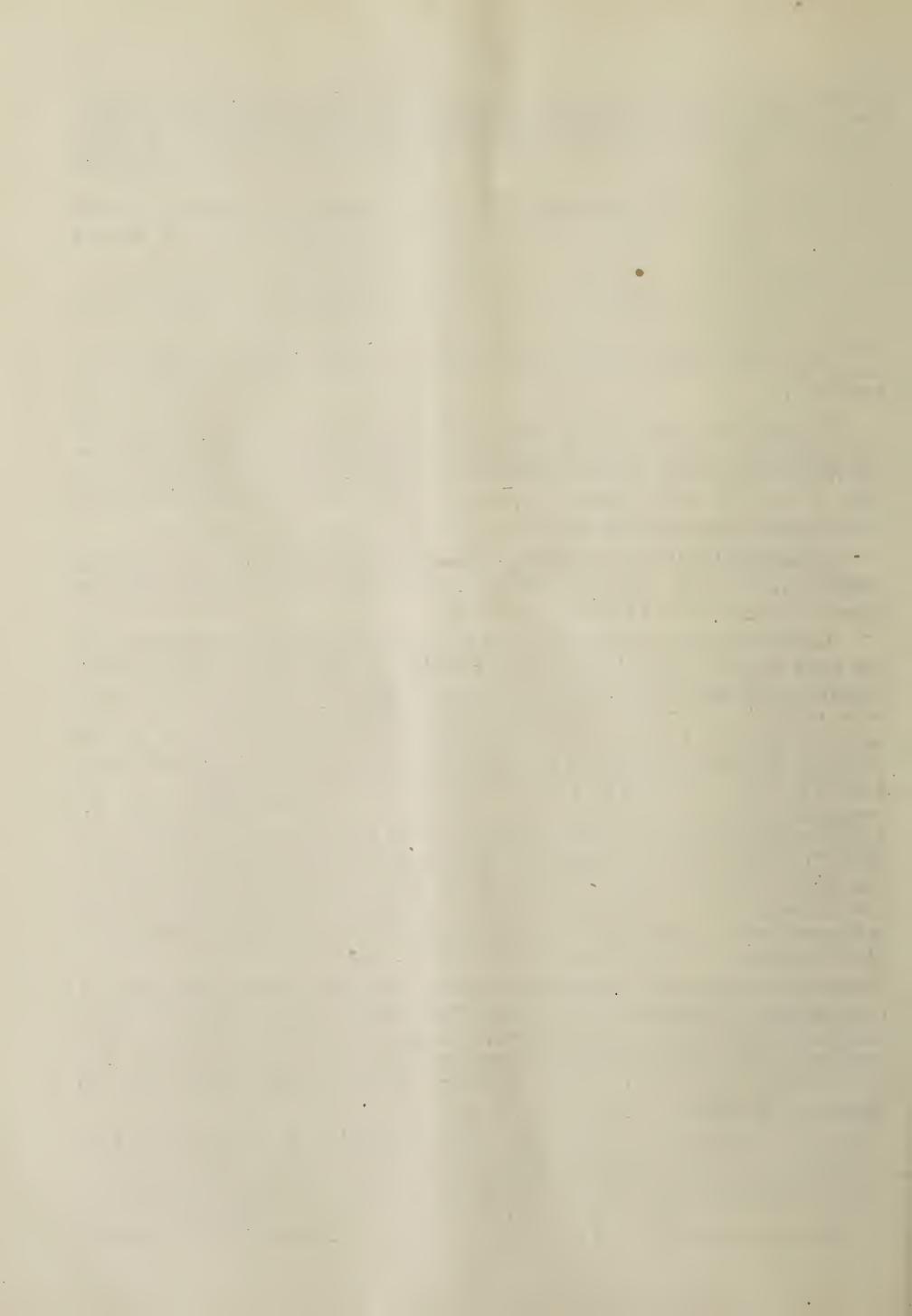
K. R. DALAL, L.M. & S., D.T.M., D.P.H.,

RANGOON:

HEALTH OFFICER,

The 3rd May 1926.

Corporation of Rangoon.



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3.	_	of cases prosecut	_					
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Meteorological Data for Rangoon Town during the year 1925. LATITUDE 16°46 North.

Longitude 96°18 East.

Height of Cistern of Barometer above Sea-level—35.70 feet (Reduced level).

		e er e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e	READING	of Therm	IOMETER.	Degree of		RAINFALL.
٠	onths.			Dry.		humidity complete	Prevailing direction	Total fall
			Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean daily value.	saturation being 100.	of wind.	of rain during the month.
							11)
January		• • •	89.0	64.8	76.9	76	N. 15° E.	•••
February		• • •	91.8	65.9	78.8	83	N.14° W.	•••
March		• • •	96.4	70.9	83.7	85	S. 9° W.	•••
April		•••	91.8	7 5·5	83.6	82	S. 34° W.	4.63
May		a • •	91.6	76.4	84.0	84	S. 33° W.	14.95
June		b/intto	86.5	77.1	81.8	88	S. 2° E.	11.16
July			84.4	74.6	79.5	92	S. 6° W.	28.30
August		• • •	84.6	75.8	80•2	93	S. 8° W.	23.76
September		•••	87.1	76.5	81.8	90	S. 44° W.	14.31
October		•••	88.5	75.7	82.1	85	N. 61° E.	9•78
November		• • •	91.6	74.1	82.8	81	N. 27° E.	0.28
December		• • «	82.2	65•4	76.8	73	N. 27° E.	, •••

		•		67	
		RATIO OF PER 1,000 PREVIOUS YEARS.	Total.		18-93
	6		Female.		30.23
		MEAN BIRTHS DURING FIVE	Male.		14.00
	∞	of deaths of per 1,000 noitslucation.	over birt	267.71 330.32 398.71 549.94 175.80 81.08 158.90 221.46 424.13 482.93 131.72 466.49	476-28
I	7	of births as per 1.000 pulstion.	over death	68.96	:
	9	of males every 100 es born.	born to	126.83 109.78 104.32, 97.46 94.53 99.45 119.34 108.77 110.22 109.63 112.89 95.00 100.62 97.14	105.84
		BIRTHS 0 OF TION.	Total.	26.25 25.37 25.22 24.21 16.22 16.22 17.23 13.48 20.24 20.24 20.63 13.14 19.98	18.76
	5	OF 1,00 ULA	Female.	27.04 30.14 35.81 33.91 23.02 34.99 31.35 26.42 30.33 32.80 32.80 41.01 27.31 27.31	29.48
		RATIO PER POP	Male.	25.65 19.65 18.71 12.36 11.00 9.01 13.34 8.84 15.02 15.53 15.53	13.95
		OF ED.	Total.	93 665 805 466 356 361 170 391 566 809 323 207 618	6,480
	4	UMBER Births Gisteri	Female.	41 317 394 236 183 181 191 104 186 270 380 200 161 105	3.148
•		N U F	Male.	248 411 230 173 180 80 216 110 205 295 429 162 102 319 	3,332
		ACCORDING JS 1921.	Total.	3,543 26,206 31,913 19,251 21,949 21,541 11.754 23,040 15,870 19,319 23,399 37,200 6.471 15,657 15,757 30,934 13,801	345,505
	3	125	Femalé,	1,516 10.519 11,003 6,960 7,950 5.173 2,871 6.850 3.429 5.671 8.351 13,912 1,931 3.926 4,599 10,393 10,393	106.789
	٠.	POPULATION TO CENS	.əlsM	2,027 15,687 20,910 12,291 13,999 16,368 8,883 16,190 16,190 12,441 13,648 23,288 4,540 11,731 11,731 11,158 20,541 13,400	2,38,716
	2	Registration Circles.		Newly added area North Kemmendine South Kemmendine Taroktan North-West Town North-East Town South-East Town South-East Town Theinbyu Cantonment Dala Kanaungto Tamwe Port Hospitais and other Port Hospitais land other Port Hospitais and other Port Hospitais Lustitutions Adventitious population.	Total
	(cond		.oV		

STATISTICS. Table No. 1.—Births registered by Registration Circles during 1925.

Table No. 2.—Statement of Deaths

1	2		3	4		5			6		7
		,	e miles.	ulation mile.	POPULA	TION (C	ENSUS	N UMBE RE	ER OF GISTER	DEATHS RED.	of deaths of to every 100 of females.
No.	Registration Circ	cles.	Area in squ a re	Average population per square mile.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Number of de males to ev deaths of fe
	Newly added area	•••	1.08	3,280.56	2,027	1,516	3 ,5 43	83	44	127	188.64
	North Kemmendine	• • •	3.37	7,776-26	15,687	10,519	26,206	541	452	993	119.69
	South Kemmendine	•••	2.43	13,13 <i>2</i> ·92	20,910	11,003	31,913	409	318	7 27	128.62
	Lanmadaw	•••	0.17	113,241.18	12,291	6,960	19,251	463	312	775	148.40
	Taroktan	•••	0.13	168,838-46	13,999	7 ,950	21,949	492	299	791	164.55
	North-West Town	•••	0.13	165,700.00	16,368	5,173	21,541	244	194	438	125.77
	South-West Town	•••	0.11	106,854.55	8 , 8 83	2,871	11,754	117	6 8	185	172.06
	North-East Town	•••	0.17	135,529-41	16,190	6,8 50	23,040	277	195	47 2	142.05
	South-East Town	••••	0.21	75,571.43	12,441	3,429	15,870	1 59	114	273	139-47
	Botataung	••	1.05	24 17 4 40	13,648	5,671	19,319	415	263	678	157.79
	Yegyaw	•••	1.25	34,174.40	15,048	8,351	23,399	39 5	332	7 27	180·9 7
	Theinbyu	••	1.39	26,762.59	23,28 8	13,912	37,200	731	674	1,405	108.45
	Cantonment	•••	1.35	4,793·33	4,540	1,931	6,471	73	50	123	146.00
	Dala	•••			11,731	3,926	15,657	220	152	372	144.74
	Kanaungto	•••	6.58	4,774.16	11,158	4,599	15,757	247	141	3 88	175-18
	Tamwe	••	5.28	5,858.71	20,541	1.0,393	30 ,934	712	521	1,233	136.66
	Port	•••	•••	•••	13,400	401	13,801		•••	•••	•••
	Hospitals and other Pu Institutions	ibli c	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	2,136	530	2,666	403-02
	Adventitious population	a	•••	•••	6, 5 66	1,334	7,900		•••	•••	•••
	Rangoon River, Pegu Pazundaung Creek	River and	C. 19 F	•••	•••	***	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
						4			,		
			1								
	`										
	Т	otal	30.40	11,365-30	2,38,716	1,06,789	3,45,505	7,714	4,659	12,373	165-57

by Registration Circles during 1925.

MEAN RATIDEATHS PRO 1,000 OF FORM 1,000					8													
The part The part	1,000	S PER 1	DEATH				ROM	ON FI	LATIO	POPUI	00 of 1	ER 1,00	HS P	DEAT]			
1.5				es.	cause	All			ory es.		y oea.	vers.		r.			οx.	
1.55 1.69 1.69 2.82 2.26 7.06 2.8 20.32 40.95 29.02 35.84 1.5 1.98 .04 2.44	Total.	Female.	Male.	Total.	Female.	Male.	All other causes.	Injury.	Respirate Disease	Tubercle	Dysenter and Diarrh	Other fe	Malaria.	Enteric Feve	Plague.	Measles.	Small-po	Cholera.
1.77 1.51				35.84	29.02	40.95	20.32	•28	7.06	2.26	2.82	e • •	1.69	•••	•56	•••	· 8 5	•••
1·77 1·51 ·36 ·26 ·2·54 ·4·36 ·8·98 ·10 ·20·31 ·37·67 ·44·83 ·40·26 1·18 ·86 ·09 ·45 ·32 ·3·28 ·4·87 ·9·75 ·04 ·15·17 ·35·14 ·37·61 ·36·04 1·125 1·62 ·09 ·32 ·46 ·1·25 ·2·51 ·4·08 ·8·59 ·14·90 ·37·50 ·20·33 1·53 1·02 ·05 ·25 ·85 ·1·36 ·3·14 ·08 ·7·39 ·13·17 ·23·68 ·15·73 ·52 1·08 ·17 ·17 ·69 ·2·17 ·2·56 ·4·43 8·68 ·17·11 ·28·47 ·20·48 13 ·88 ·76 ·25 ·31 ·1·32 ·2·14 ·4·16 ·06 ·7·12 ·12·78 ·33·24 ·17·20 146 3·21 ·36 ·1·24 ·36 ·3·78 ·2·90 ·8·28 ·05 ·13·92 ·30·41 ·46·38 ·35·09 1·40 ·33 ·51 ·54 ·4·52 ·3·60 ·7·93 ·13 ·17·36 ·31·39 ·48·44 ·37·77 ·77 ·1·40 ·03 ·51 ·54 ·4·52 ·3·60 ·7·93 ·13 ·17·36 ·31·39 ·48·44 ·37·77 ·77 ·1·72 ·46 ·62 ·4·79 ·46 ·4·48 ·15 ·7·26 ·16·08 ·25·89 ·19·01 1·78 ·57 ·1·90 ·89 ·4·44 ·19 ·11·30 ·22·14 ·30·66 ·24·63				3 7 ·89	42.97	34.49	19 ·99	•04	7.02	2.71	2.36	.23	.91	•••	2.44	•04	1.98	.15
1.18 1.86 .09 .45 .32 3.28 4.87 9.75 .04 15.17 35.14 37.61 36.04 1.14 1.25 1.62 .09 .32 .46 1.25 2.51 4.08 8.59 14.90 37.50 20.33 1.53 1.02 0.00 .25 .85 1.36 3.14 .08 7.39 13.17 23.68 15.73 52 1.08 .17 .17 .69 2.17 2.56 4.43 8.68 17.11 28.47 20.48 3.88 76 25 .31 1.32 2.14 4.16 .06 7.12 12.78 33.24 17.20 1.46 3.21 .36 1.24 .36 3.78 2.90 8.28 .05 13.92 30.41 46.38 35.09 1.81 1.92 .04 .64 .51 3.97 2.56 5.98 .08 14.32 26.25 39.76 31.07 7746 .62 4.79 .46 4.48 .15 7.26 16.08 25.89 19.01 77 1.72 1.66 .70 1.98 1.40 3.58 .32 11.37 18.75 38.71 23.77 273 1.78 .57 1.90 .89 4.44 .19 11.30 22.14 30.66 24.63				22.78	28.90	19.56	1 3 ·07	.06	3.73	1.13	2.69	.09	•25	•12	•53	• • •	1.00	.12
				40.26	44.83	37.67	20.31	·10	8.98	4.36	2.54	•26	•36	•••	1-51	•••	1.77	
1·53 1·02 05 ·25 ·85 1·36 3·14 ·08 7·39 13·17 23·68 15·73 ·52 1·08 ·17 .17 ·69 2·17 2·56 4·43 8·68 17·11 28·47 20·48 13 ·88 ·76 ·25 ·31 1·32 2·14 4·16 ·06 7·12 12·78 33·24 17·20 1·92 ·46 3·21 ·36 1·24 ·36 3·78 2·90 8·28 ·05 13·92 30·41 46·38 35·09 1·92 ·04 ·64 ·51 3·97 2·56 5·98 ·08 14·32 26·25 39·76 31·07 ·65 1·69 1·40 ·03 ·51 ·54 4·52 3·60 7·93 ·13 17·36 31·39 48·44 37·77 ·77 · · · ·46 ·62 4·79 ·46 4·48 ·15 7·26 16·08 25·89 19·01 ·77 1·72 1·66 ·70 1·98 1·40 3·58 ·32 11·37 18·75 38·71 23·77 ·32 ·51 2·73 1·78 ·57 1·90 ·89 4·44 ·19 11·30 22·14 30·66 24·63 ·66 1·49 1·36 ·03 ·58 ·55 5·53 2·26 8·73 ·23 19·04 34·66 50·13 39·85				36.04	37.61	3 5 ·14	15.17	•04	9.75	4.87	3.28	.32	•45	· 0 9	·86	•••	1.18	•••
				20.33	3 7 ·50	14.90	8 ·5 9	•••	4.08	2.51	1.25	.46	.32	•09	1.62	•••	1.25	•14
.13 .88 .76 .25 .31 1.32 2.14 4.16 .06 7.12 12.78 33.24 17.20 .21 .46 3.21 .36 1.24 .36 3.78 2.90 8.28 .05 13.92 30.41 46.38 35.09 .21 .81 1.92 .04 .64 .51 3.97 2.56 5.98 .08 14.32 26.25 39.76 31.07 .05 1.69 1.40 .03 .51 .54 4.52 3.60 7.93 .13 17.36 31.39 48.44 37.77 .77 .46 .62 4.79 .46 4.48 .15 7.26 16.08 25.89 19.01 .19 .77 1.72 1.66 .70 1.98 1.40 3.58 .32 11.37 18.75 38.71 23.77 .32 .51 2.73 1.78 .55 5.53<				15.73	2 3· 6 8	13.17	7 ·39	.08	3.14	1.36	.85	·2 5	.02	•••	1.02	•••	1· 5 3	•••
•21 •46 3·21 ·36 1·24 ·36 3·78 2·90 8·28 ·05 13·92 30·41 46·38 35·09 •21 ·81 1·92 ·04 ·64 ·51 3·97 2·56 5·98 ·08 14·32 26·25 39·76 31·07 •05 1·69 1·40 ·03 ·51 ·54 4·52 3·60 7·93 ·13 17·36 31·39 48·44 37·77 ·77 ·46 ·62 4·79 ·46 4·48 ·15 7·26 16·08 25·89 19·01 ·19 ·77 1·72 · 1·66 ·70 1·98 1·40 3·58 ·32 11·37 18·75 38·71 23·77 ·32 ·51 2·73 1·78 ·57 1·90 ·89 4·44 ·19 11·30 22·14 30·66 24·63 ·06 1·49 1·36 ·03 ·58 ·55 5·5				20.48	28.47	17.11	8.68	•••	4.43	2.56	2.17	.69	.17	•17	1.08	•••	.52	•••
•21 •81 1·92 •04 •64 •51 3·97 2·56 5·98 •08 14·32 26·25 39·76 31·07 •05 1·69 1·40 •03 •51 •54 4·52 3·60 7·93 •13 17·36 31·39 48·44 37·77 •77 ··46 •62 4·79 ·46 4·48 ·15 7·26 16·08 25·89 19·01 ·19 •77 1·72 1·66 •70 1·98 1·40 3·58 ·32 11·37 18·75 38·71 23·77 ·32 ·51 2·73 1·78 ·57 1·90 ·89 4·44 ·19 11·30 22·14 30·66 24·63 ·06 1·49 1·36 ·03 ·58 ·55 5·53 2·26 8·73 ·23 19·04 34·66 50·13 39·85 <				17.20	33.24	12.78	7.12	•06	4.16	2.14	1.32	·31	·25	•••	·76	•••	·88	.13
.05 1·69 1·40 ·03 ·51 ·54 4·52 3·60 7·93 ·13 17·36 31·39 48·44 37·77 ·77 ·46 ·62 4·79 ·46 4·48 ·15 7·26 16·08 25·89 19·01 ·19 ·77 1·72 1·66 ·70 1·98 1·40 3·58 ·32 11·37 18·75 38·71 23·77 ·32 ·51 2·73 1·78 ·57 1·90 ·89 4·44 ·19 11·30 22·14 30·66 24·63 ·06 1·49 1·36 ·03 ·58 ·55 5·53 2·26 8·73 ·23 19·04 34·66 50·13 39·85 <t< td=""><td></td><th></th><td></td><td>35.09</td><td>46·38</td><td>30.41</td><td>13.92</td><td>.05</td><td>8.28</td><td>2.90</td><td>3.78</td><td>.36</td><td>1.24</td><td>•36</td><td>3.21</td><td>•••</td><td>·46</td><td>·21</td></t<>				35.09	4 6 ·38	30.41	13.92	.05	8.28	2.90	3.78	.36	1.24	•36	3.21	•••	· 4 6	·21
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$				31.07	39·7 6	26.25	14.32	· 0 8	5 ·98	2.56	3 ·9 7	•51	.64	.04	1.92	•••	· '8 1	•21
.19 .77 1·72 1·66 .70 1·98 1·40 3·58 .32 11·37 18·75 38·71 23·77 .32 .51 2·73 1·78 .57 1·90 .89 4·44 .19 11·30 22·14 30·66 24·63 .06 1·49 1·36 ·03 ·58 ·55 5·53 2·26 8·73 ·23 19·04 34·66 50·13 39·85 .				37.77	48.44	31.39	17.36	.13	7.93	3.60	4.52	•54	•51	· 0 3	1.40	•••	1.69	.05
•32 •51 2•73 1•78 •57 1•90 •89 4•44 •19 11•30 22•14 30•66 24•63 •06 1•49 1•36 •03 •58 •55 5•53 2•26 8•73 •23 19•04 34•66 50•13 39•85				19.01	2 5 ·89	16.08	7 ·26	.15	4.48	•46	4·7 9	·6 2	· 4 6	•••	•••	•••	• 7 7	•••
•06 1•49 1•36 •03 •58 •55 5·53 2·26 8·73 •23 19·04 34·66 50·13 39·85 <td></td> <th></th> <td>,</td> <td>23·77</td> <td>38.71</td> <td>18.75</td> <td>11.37</td> <td>.32</td> <td>3·58</td> <td>1.40</td> <td>1.98</td> <td>•70</td> <td>1.66</td> <td>•••</td> <td>1.72</td> <td>•••</td> <td>·77</td> <td>·19</td>			,	2 3·7 7	38.71	18.75	11.37	.32	3· 5 8	1.40	1.98	•70	1.66	•••	1.72	•••	·77	·19
				24.63	30· 6 6	22.14	11.30	· 1 9	4.44	• 8 9	1.90	·5 7	1.78	•••	2.73	•••	.51	•32
				3 9 ·85	50.13	34.66	1 9 ·04	·23	8•73	2.26	5·5 3	•55	• 58	.03	1.36	•••	1.49	·0 6
				•••	•••	• • •	•••	•••	• • •	•••	•••	•••	• • •	•••	•••	•••		•••
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				•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	• • •	•••		•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••
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·17 1·83 ·006 1·79 ·13 ·65 ·49 3·61 3·44 6·78 ·63 16·21 32·31 43·63 35·81 33·50 42·19	36.14	42:19	33.50	35.81	43.63	32.31	16.21	•63	6.78	3.44	3.61	•49	•65	•13	1.79	· 00 6	1.83	•17

Total. 127 993 727 727 791 438 185 472 273 678 678 1,405 1,233 388 12,373 2,666 Dec. 945 190 Nov. 853 193 Table No. 3.—Deaths by Registration Circles during each month of the year 1925. October. 186 903 Sept. 986 August. 1,077 198 1,143 July. 261 89 81 86 56 56 36 33 11 11 11 11 48 119 119 1,035 June. 1,135 May. April. 1,186 March. 1,195 297 Feb. 82 50 50 64 72 72 72 10 10 10 83 11 10 84 84 84 81 934 Jan. 209 981 other Registration Circles North Kemmendine South Kemmendine Public Institutions North-West Town South-West Town Newly added area South-East Town North-East Town and Cantonment Lanmadaw Kanoungto Botataung Taroktan Hospitals Theinbyu Yegya w Tamwe Dalla Port

13						'S'X	КЕМАК	7 1	
2	rs and	rds.	Population	s, 1921.	Female,	ths.	Female.	247 440 440 440 440 440 440 440 440 440 4	142.03
1	60 vears		Popu	census	Male, 6,475.	Dea	Male.	55 61 74 74 36 117 39 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120	151.81
-		er ou	Population		Female, 16,259,	ths.	Female,	11. 11. 11. 11. 11. 11. 11. 11. 11. 11.	39.24
	50	year	Popu	census.	Male,	Dea	Male.	20 0 1 1 2 1 1 8 8 1 1 1 1 8 1 8 1 1 1 8 1 1 1 1	39.
0	rsand	er 50	nulation 1021	, 1741.	Female.	ths.	Female.	88 1 2 2 2 1 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	87
F-4	46	unaer years	Popul	anamon .	Male, 41,578.	Dea	Male.	30	39.
6		rrs.	ation 1921		Female, 41,082.	ths.	Female.	33 33 28 28 28 28 30 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64	66.9
	30 years	years	Population		Male,	Dea	o to M	007 11,369	26
∞	rs and	years.	Population	7	Female.	sths.	Female.	20 33 33 23 23 23 24 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27	20.15
	26	years	Popul		Male, 130,132.	Dea	Male.	59 47 47 47 74 74 77 77 77 77 77	
7	rs and		Population	, +744.	Female, 11,269.	aths.	Female,	122 144 111 1111 123 88 123 123 133 133 134 144 144 156 156 157 157 158 158 158 158 158 158 158 158 158 158	21.12
	15 years	ye	Popul	To the second se	Male, 21,513.	Dec	Male.	29 13 19 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	14.92
9	rs and	years.	Population		Female, 10,624.	aths.	Female.	20 8 8 30 8 8 7 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	16.10
	10 years	yea	Popul	an arran	Male, .790,21	Dea	Male.	202 39 39 39 39 39 39 39 39 39 39 39 39 39	13.38
2	rs and		Population		Female,	ths.	alsmaH	29 110 110 112 37 112 37 113 115 115 115 115 115 115 115 115 115	18.27
	5 years	yea	ر ا		,9laM 12,320.	Dea	aleM	21 10 10 11 11 11 12 12 12 13 13 13 13 14 11 11 12 12 13 13 14 11 12 13 13 14 14 14 14 14 16 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17	15.10
4	1921.	Female 11,513.	u	o years.	Female.	eaths.	alemaH	43 43 445 45 47 47 53 47.5 47.5 47.5 47.5 47.5 47.5 47.5 47.5 47.5 47.5 47.5 47.5 47.5 47.5 47.5 47.5 48.5 4	i
	ler 5 years, population,	Fe 11,		[minder	Male,	De	olo M	55 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	
က	Under ensus pop	11,601.	1 year	hs,	Female, 3,148.	Deaths.	गुण्यान्त	93 82 103 103 152 54 54 44 11,094 124 11,094 11,094	25
	Cen	Male .	$U_{ m nder}$	Birth	Male, 3,332.	* Dec	Male.	113 115 95 80 35 19 19 105 1165 1165 1186 1186 1186 1186	grad;
2					ion Circles.			n n n n o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o	Ratio per 1,000.
					Registration			Newly added area North Kemmendi South Kemmendi Lanmadaw Taroktan North-West Tow South-West Tow South-East Tow Botataung Yegyaw Theinbyu Cantonment Dala Kanoungto Tamwe Port Hospitals and Public Instituti Public Instituti	Rati
} becu			MAX and a max		No.				

Table No. 4.—Deaths registered according to Age by Registration Circles during 1925.

* In the case of children under I year of age the ratio should be calculated on the number of births during the year; in all other cases on the number living at the time for census. The population figures on which ratio are to be calculated refer to the whole city under registration.

Table No. 5.—Deaths registered according to Class by Registration Circles during the year 1925.

) OF	Total.	35.84 22.78 40.26 36.04 20.33 17.20 31.07 31	35.81
	CR 1,000	Other classes.	3.43 2.40 3.01 5.30 2.49 2.91	3.30
S	DEATHS PER POPULATION.	Buddhists.	37.12 41.46 31.96 48.17 93.72 30.26 23.85 47.83 33.06 24.53 47.53 47.48	44.85
	1 1	Muhammadans.	30.77 30.73 30.73 30.74 30	30.21
	RATIO OF	-subniH	28.85 33.75 30.73 30.73 29.32 19.30 19.30 19.30 20.52 20.52 33.70	36.79
	R/	Christians.	28.57 31.23 12.40 36.21 13.60 14.82 17.65 17.65 19.35 26.88	27.22
	RED.	Total.	127 993 727 775 775 791 438 1,405 1123 372 388 1,233 	12,373
	REGISTERED	Other classes.	:: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	09
	ATHS RI	Buddhists.	102 635 398 398 527 654 420 102 102 103 665 665 665 665 665 665 665 665 665 66	5,126
4	F DEA	Muhammadans.	69 241 241 120 150 163 163 163 163 163 163 163 163	1,875
	NUMBER O	-subniH	2211 2712 171 102 1 102 1 137 2 137 2 137 2 147 3 8 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	4,622
	NUM	Christians.	146 45 148 170 170 170 164 164 164	069
	1921.	Total.	8,543 26,206 31,913 19,251 21,949 21,541 11,754 23,040 15,870 19,319 23,399 37,200 6,471 15,657 15,757 30,934 13,801	345,505
	CENSUS OF	Other classes.	20 333 618 1,014 9,813 1,165 417 1,329 377 401 645 518 79 228 437 374 1,77	18,161
	G TO	Buddhists.	2,748 15,321 10,946 6,976 1,388 1,659 3,200 1,216 4,840 7,785 1,084 5,806 5,806 5,806 1,013 1,374	114,298
8	ACCORDIN	Muhammadans.	116 3,998 1,366 1,366 1,387 10,638 4,693 4,263 4,103 4,103 4,265 698	62,070
	Population A	Hindus.	6,550 10,492 5,566 3,479 7,672 4,907 9,059 9,175 14,032 2,759 6,919 7,304 11,358 7,116	125,626
	Popul	Christians.	35 1,473 4,354 359 294 678 3,797 1,111 2,375 3,833 1,901 1,116 869 869	25,350
84		Registration Circles.	Newly added area North-Kemmendine Lanmadaw Taroktan North-West Town South-West Town South-East Town South-East Town South-East Town Theinbyu Cantonment Dalla Kanaungto Tamwe Port Hospitals and other Public Institutions Adventitious population	TOTAL
-		νοN	t end of the second of the sec	,

Table No. 6.—Statement showing the Birth-rate and Infantile Mortality in each Circle of Rangoon Town for the year 1925.

Circles.	Estimated normal population of 1925.	Deaths under 12 months of age.	Total recorded births.	Estimated birth rate calculated on estimated normal population.	Infantile mortality per 1,000 births.	Remarks.
Newly added area	3,335	22	93	27.89	236.55	
North Kemmendine	22,952	2 06	665	28.97	309·7 7	
South Kemmendine	23,491	197	805	34.27	244.72	
Lanmadaw	14,336	198	466	32.51	424.89	
Taroktan	17,680	145	356	20.14	407.30	
North-West Town	. 11,090	87	361	32.55	241.00	
South-West Town	6,117	34	170	27.79	200.00	
North-East Town	. 15,094	111	397	26.30	2 7 9 · 86	
South-East Town	7,887	62	214	27.13	289.72	
Botataung	.) 11,686	314	3 91	33.45	291-56	
Yegyaw	. \ \ \ \ 18,976	175	5 6 6	29.83	309•19	
Theinbyu	29,198	322	809	2 7 ·71	398.02	
Cantonment	3,736	35	3 9	10.43	897-43	
Dalla	8,060	93	323	40.07	287.92	
Kanoungto	9,890	86	207	20.93	415.45	
Tamwe	21,780	274	618	28.37	443.36	
Port	. 893	•••	••1	•••	•••	
Hospitals and other Public Institutions.		119	•••	•••	•••	
Adventitious population.	3,735	• • •	4	•••	•••	
Total .	. 229,936	2,280	6,480	28-18	351.85	

Table No. 7.—Statement showing the number of Deaths in

								1			1					
. Mon	ths.		Cholei	ra.	S	mall-p	0 x.		Measle	≎s.		Plague	•	F	'evers.	
		1923	1924	1925	1923	1924	1925	1923	3 1924	1925	1923	1924	1925	1923	1924	1925
January	•••	2	• • • •	4	15	•••	37	•••	7	•••	57	16	3 6	57	52	49
February		2	2	б	38	4	94	•••	3	1	120	47	49	37	54	28
March	•••	4	6	2	105	18	208	• • •	7	• • •	24 7	57	73	59	53	46
April	•••	11	11	- 11	94	9	161	•••	1	•••	163	64	96	45	54	43
May	•••	10	36	14	47	16	91	• • •	1	•••	105	43	5 6	40	51	5 3
June	•••	6	53	12	37	9	19	•••	1	•••	137	56	59	5 5	32	36
July	a • •	5	16	3	12	7	14	• • •	1		129	81	75	70	32	31
August	•••	1	2	2	7	5	2	•••	•••	• • •	103	71	80	71	43	43
September	•••	1	•••	1	2	1	2	•••	•••	•••	60	36	62	56	48	32
October	• • •	1	2	1	2	6	•••	•••	•••	1	20	15	19	42	3 2	40
November	-	2	2	4	3	8	•••	•••	•••	•••	6	8	11	47	36	33
December	•••	3	2	• • •	1	16	2	6	•••	•••	12	11	4	44	30	27
																.,
		0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0														-
E oia!	•••	48 13	32 6	36	3 9	09 63	I	6 2	21	2 1,1	159	505 62	20 62	23 5:	17 40	51

75
Rangoon Town from various causes for 1923, 1924 and 1925.

	Bowel complaints.			espirato Disease	ory s.		Injuries	•	3	Other causes	•		Total.		
1923	3 1924	1925	1923	1924	1925	1923	1924	1925	1923	1924	1925	1923	1924	1925	
80	92	86	242	252	277	23	18	11	503	485	481	979	922	981	
74	90	50	221	254	266	18	17	17	442	473	423	952	944	934	
73	3 50	59	301	334	321	29	21	21	526	465	465	1,344	1,051	1,195	
46	-77	88	276	270	308	12	30	20	409	445	459	1,056	961	1,186	
61	108	130	217	262	334	25	19	22	445	450	435	950	986	1,135	
89	80	148	302	2 2 8	301	19	11	18	537	4 52	442	1,182	922	1,035	
91	110	234	244	249	303	26	26	17	448	473	466	1,025	995	1,143	
80	90	132	255	277	298	21	22	12	459	445	50 8	9 9 7	95 5	1,077	
49	68	98	275	300	268	18	30	17	494	471	5 06	955	954	986	
45	61	72	248	273	273	17	14	18	467	476	479	842	879	903	
73	65	63	213	277	272	16	18	23	396	485	447	7 5 6	899	853	
7 7	83	89	224	286	311	22	20	21	491	532	491	880	980	945	
						{	0.00								
														:	
											-	-			
838	1,014 1	,249	3,018	3,262	3,532	246	246	217 5	,617 8	5,652	5,602	11,918	11,448	12,373	

No. 8.—Deaths registered from Cholera by Registration Circles during each month of the year 1925. 7 years. .36 previous five 9 000°I gainub Mean ratio per RATIO OF DEATHS Total. PER 1,000 OF POPULATION. 0.7 .+3 .19 18 : 5 Female, .13 ·21 1.8 25 Male. 09 : 60 00 26 0400 Total. TOTAL. ∞ 4 Female. 52 26 Male. December. 4 November. October, September. 2 .isuguA 0 ? 3 July. 3 12 4 June. 14 May. 9 9 11 .liriqA 2 March. 33 February. 9 4 January. South Kemmendine... North Kemmendine... Public Institutions ... Registration Circles. Hospitals and other North-West Town Newly added area South-West Town North-East Town South-East Town Total Table No. Cantonment Lanmadaw Kanoungto Botataung 2 Taroktan Theinbyu Yegyaw Tamwe Dalla Port .oN

		1			3
٠.`	7		o Z		
year 1925.	9	ng pre-	ar nasM inb 000,1 ovh zuoiv		.41
the y		HS PER ATION.	Total.		1.83
onth of	2	OF DEATHS PE	Female.	1.32 1.73 1.63 1.03 1.73 1.73 1.73	2.01
Registration Circles during each month of the		RATIO OF 1,000 OF	Male.	4.1. 1. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2.	1.74
so ec		•	Total.	822 8 2 2 4 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 2 2 3 3 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	630
urin	4	TOTAL.	Female	2401111 4 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	215
les d		H	Male.	133 133 133 133 133 133 133 133 133 133	415
Circ) x.	Decempe		72
ion		er.	Novemb		:
trat	•		October.		
egis		er.	Septemb	: - : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	27
y R			August.		21
2 xoç]nJv•		14
all-	3		June.	: waa : a : : : : : :	19
Sm			-May.	20	91
rom			·li1qA	101 01 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	161
red f			March.	101111228888684 <u>2</u> 881111 : 88	208
ister		•	February	: 2 x 0 x : : : 4 x 4 7 x 1 x 1 x 0 x 5 x 4	94
s reg			January.	21 : 10 : 1 : 2 : 1 : 2 : 1 : 2 : 1 : 2 : 1 : 2 : 1 : 2 : 1 : 2 : 2	37
Table No. 9.—Deaths registered from Small-pox by	2		Registration Circles.	Newly added area North Kemmendine South Kemmendine Lanmadaw Taroktan North-West Town South-East Town South-East Town Theinbyu Cantonment Dala Kanoungto Tamwe Port Hospitals and other Public Institutions	Total
	1		No.		

No. ~ Table No. 10.—Deaths registered from Measles by Registration Circles during each month of the year 1925. vious five years. •03 1,000 during pre-Mean ratio per RATIO OF DEATHS 900. • Total, POPULATION PER 1,000 OF **600**• Female, 2 ·004 : : • : • • : • Male, 12 Total. TOTAL. • Female. 4 ---Male. • • December. • November October. : September. • : $\operatorname{Jzugu} A$ • • $\ln \lambda$ 3 • : June. • May. a Part • .linqA March. I February. : January. ions ... other Registration Circles. North Kemmendine South Kemmendine Total Newly added area South-West Town North-West Town North-East Town South-East Town Public Institut Hospitals and Cantonment Lanmadaw Kanoungto N Botatoung Taroktan Theinbyu Yegyaw Tamwe Port Dala .oN

1_		No.	1	1
7		year Z		
9	guir 9v A	Mean rath $1,000\mathrm{du}$		3.22
	DEATHS 30 OF TION.	.latoT	2.56 1.51 1.51 1.52 1.62 1.62 1.62 1.72 1.36 1.36	1.79
2	OF 1,0 ULA	Female.	2.58 3.85 3.04 2.02 3.04 2.02 3.04	1.64
	RATIO PER POP	Male.	1.02 1.02 1.02 1.02 1.02 1.02 1.02 1.02	1.85
	AL.	Total.	247121121212122122122122122122122122122122	620
4	ToraL.	Female.	14.8 9 7 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	176
		Male.	104 127 127 127 127 127 127 127 127 127 127	444
	.19c	Decemp		4
	er.	Novemb	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	11
		October	: 3 m : - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 -	19
	ber.	Septeml	. :44400-w-4000 : :-nu : 0	62
		August.	: 04 - 1 0 0 0 - 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	80
m		July.	:040-444-466 : 44 : 6	75
		June.	:04-4404444 : : :4 : 12	59
		May.	: w = 4 4 4 1 5 5	56
		.linqA	= 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	96
		March.	:04 : 1 :4 : 10 : 104 : E.	73
	٠٨٠	Februar	:04:::::44:4EW: 0	49
	•	January	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	36
2	Remistration Circles	1	Newly added area North Kemmendine South Kemmendine Lanmadaw Taroktan North-West Town North-East Town South-East Town South-East Town Theinbyu Cantonment Dala Kanoungto Tamwe Port Hospitals and other Public Institutions	Total
-	.0	N		

Table No. 11.—Deaths registered from Plague by Registration Circles during each month of the year 1925.

-Deaths registered from Enteric Fever by Registration Circles during each month of the year 1925. No. 7 years. •13 evil suoiverq 9 gairub 000,1 Mean ratio per RATIO OF DEATHS -13 .03 Total PER 1,000 OF POPULATION. .05 .15 :::3 • • Female. 12 ·18 ·04 ·05 .16 • • Male. 22 44 Total. TOTAL. 2 3 Female. 4 39 19 Male. 0 December. 2 November. 3 2 October. 3 September. S August. 0 July. 3 9 2 'auns 9 4 May. 9 .linqA March. S 3 February. 3 4 January. other Registration Circles. Public Institutions South Kemmendine Total Newly added area North Kemmendine North-West Town South-West Town North-East Town South-East Town No. 12. and \sim Cantonment Lanmadaw Kanoungto Botataung Hospitais Taroktan Theinbyu Yegyaw Tamwe Dalla Table Port .oN

Table No. 13.—Deaths registered from Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis by Registration Circles during each month of the year 1925.

	7		No.																				
-	9	ng pre-	inb 000, l evit suoiv																			.07	
		DEATHS 30 OF TION.	.lstol	•	:	:	:	•	•		90.	•	:	•		•	:	:	4			-07	
,	5	OF 1,0 ULA	Female.	:	•	:	: :	•	:	•	•	:	6	• (•	•	:	•	and the same of th		600-	
		RATIO PER POPU	.əlaM	:	•	•	: :	•	:	00	ρ <u>ο</u>	:	: :		•	•	:	:	:		·	 •10	
		;	·latoT	 :	:	:	: :	:	•	:-	⊣	:	:		•	:	:	•	24	manufactus (FFFF)		25	
l	4	TOTAL.	Female.	:	:	:		:	:	:	:	:	: :		•	:	:	:		on the second			
		T	Male.	 :	:	:	: :	:	:	:-	-	:	: :		:	:	9	:	23			24	
		•15	Decempe	 :	:		. !	:	:	:	:	:		•	:	:	:	•	7			27	
		ex.	Novemb	 :	:	•	: :	:	:	:	:	:	: :	•	:	:	:	:	:			:	
		September.		:	:	:	: :	:	:	:	•	:	:		•	:	•	:	.23			27	
		September.		:	:	:	: :	:	:	:	•	:	:			:	:	•	3			က	
			. deugu A	:	:	:		:	:	:	:	•	:	:	:	:		:	•			;	
			July.	:	:	:	: :	:	:	:	:	:	: :		:	:	:	:	:			:	
			Jun e.	:	:	:		:	:	•	:	:	• 5	:	:	:	:	:	2		 	5	
	S.		May.	:	:	:	: :	:	•	•	:	•	•		•	:	:	:	+		 	~	
			April.	 :	:	:	: :	:	:	:	:	•	•		:	:	:	:	64			72	
			March.	 :	:	:	: :	:	:	:	•	:			:	:	:	:	3			က	
		• /	Eepruar)	:	:	:	: :	:	:	:	:	:	: :	:	:	:	:	:	4			4	
			January.	:	:	:	: :	:	:	:-		:	:	:	:	:	:	•	<i>c</i> 1		 	n	
			S)	:		•		•	•	•	•	•		•	•		:	other				:	
	7		Registration Circles	Newly added area	South Kemmendine	Tanmada W		حد		South East Town		Dolatanig	regyaw Theinbyu	Cantonment	Dala	Kanoungto	Tamwe	Fort Hospitals and oth	nstitutie			Total	
1		٠.	N																				ļ

ò 2 Deaths registered from Diphtheria by Registration Circles during each month of the year 1925. vious five years. • 9 1,000 during pre-Mean ratio per RATIO OF DEATHS : : · · · · · .01 Total. PER 1,000 OF POPULATION. •03 Female. -004 Male. 01 4 Total. LUTAL. 3 Female. 4 Male. -December. November. October. September. H August. ---July. 3 .aanl May. • .lingA : March. February. : January. : Registration Circles. Hospitals and other Public Institutions South Kemmendine Newly added area North Kemmedine Table No. 14.-North-West Town South West Town North-East Town South-East Town 2 Lanmadaw Cantonment Kanoungto Yegyaw Theinbyu Botataung Taroktan Tamwe Dala Port .oN

No. -Deaths registered from Puerperal Septicaemia by Registration Circles during each month vious five years. 60. Mean ratio per -919 pring pre-9 •06 .13 ÷08 .18 .10 RATIO OF DEATHS Total. PER 1.000 OF POPULATION. .50 .29 .2536 .25 .29 Female. Male. 9 27 Total. TOTAL, 9 27 Female. 4 • Male. 0 December. 0 November. of the year 1925. 2 October. 12 September. CI August. 7 July. 3 3 .auul 4 May. April. 3 March. <u>—</u> : February. January. Public Institutions Table No. 15.-Registration Circles. Newly added area North Kemmendine North-West Town South Kemmendine South-West Town North-East Town South-East Town Total Hospitals and Cantonment 12 Lanmadaw Kanoungto Botataung Theinbyu Taroktan Yegyaw Tamwe Dala Port .oN

Table No. 16.—Deaths registered from Malarial Fever by Registration Circles during each month of the year 1925.

	7		o Z		
	9	ing pre	ns nseM inb 000,1 ovh enoiv		1.07
		DEATHS 00 OF TION.	Total.	1.69 .91 .25 .36 .32 .08 .08 .17 .25 .64 .17 .25 .17 .25 .32 .32 .33 .34 .34 .35 .35 .35 .36 .37 .37 .37 .37 .37 .37 .37 .37	-65
	5	0F 1,0	Female.		.52
		RATIO PER POPU	Male	2.96 1.21 .24 .41 .50 .50 .73 .51 .73 .51 .73 .54 .73 .54 .73	.70
			Total.	26 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	224
	4	Total.	Female.	:nwaw : :1 :44	56
		To	Male.	06000000000000000000000000000000000000	168
in a second	- ,	r.	Decempe	;a :a- :	16
2			Novembe	::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	13
2	3		October.	waa :a ::	26
5			Septembe	:a :: : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	20
Heorete			August.	: wan : : a o w w : w a :	29
or all			.Ylul	:u::u-:::au::-	15
	3		June.		12
Sala Inn			May.	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	20
2			·lirqA	ан :a : : : : : : : : : н	14
	-		March.	.w : : : : w : 4 \qq : 4	23
			February.	- : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	6
			January.	ш4н :ча :н :ншаншш4 : :	27
	22		Registration Circles.	Newy added area North Kemmendine South Kemmendine Lanmadaw Taroktan North-West Town South-East Town South-East Town South-East Town Theinbyu Cantonment Daila Kanourgto Tamwe Port Hospitals and other Public Institutions	Total
	1	1	.oV		

1.22

.49

.41

.52

168

44

124

1

18

9

9

12

14

13

26

21

17

10

15

Total

•

33

3

30

9

3

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3

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4

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0

Hospitals and oth Public Institutions

Cantonment

Theinbyu

Kanoungto

Dalla

Tamwe

Port

°oN N 17.—Deaths registered from other Fevers including Influenza by Registration Circles during each month of the year 1925. vious hve years. 1,000 during pre-9 Mean ratio per RATIO OF DEATH Total. POPULATION. PER 1,000 OF Female. 5 Male. 0807091071071 08077091 Total. TOTAL : 04-00-00004-04 4 Female. Male. December, November. October. September. August. July. •əun∫ May. .lingA March. February. January. Registration Circles. Newly added area North Kemmendine Table No South Kemmendine Town North-West Town North-East Town South-East Town South-West 12 Lanmadaw Botataung Taroktan Yegyaw

oN.

7

No. ~ -Deaths registered from Influenza by Registration Circles during each month of the year 1925. vious five years. 95 1,000 during pre-9 Mean ratio per RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION. .08 .05 .05 .05 .03 .17 .17 .08 .06 .14 Total. .14 .38 .07 .07 : • Female, 2 .13 .09 .30 .31 .31 .22 .22 .26 .08 .08 •16 Male. : aamonaa 12 48 Total. TOTAL. - ∞ 4 Female. 40 1 Male. 4 December. ∞ 3 November. 27 4 October. • September. 5 7 August. : 2 .yluly. 3 June. 3 9 2 May. 10 .lirqA \vdash March. February. 3 January. 2 Public Institutions ... Hospitals and other Registration Circles. Table No. 17A. North Kemmendine South Kemmendine South-West Town North-East Town South-East Town North-West Town Newly added area Total Cantonment 2 Lanmadaw Kanoungto Yegyaw ... Botataung Taroktan Theinbyu Tamwe Dalla Port .oV

No. 7 -Deaths registered from other Fevers excluding Influenza by Registration Circles during 342 vious five years. 9 1,000 during pre-Mean ratio per RATIO OF DEATHS Total. i PER 1,000 OF POPULATION. .34 Female. .35 Male. 120 21 Total, TOTAL. 36 3 Female. 19 each month of the year 1925. Male. December. November. 10 5 October. 2 9 September. August. 7 12 21 July. 3 10 3 .auul 20 May. April. 16 March. 7 February. 13 2 January. Table No. 17B. Hospitals and other Registration Circles. Public Institutions North Kemmendine South Kemmendine North-West Town South. West Town Newly added area Total North-East Town South-East Town Captonment Lanmadaw 0 Kanoungto Botataung Theinbyu Taroktan Yegyaw Tamwe Dalla Port .oN

Table No. 18.—Deaths registered from Diarrhoea and Dyseniery by Registration Circles

	2		o Z		1
	9	ng pre-	rı nrəM irub 000,1 9vA zuoiv		2.87
		DEATHS 00 OF TION.	Total.	2.82 2.36 2.36 2.54 2.54 3.52 1.25 1.32 1.98 1.90 1.90 1.90 1.90	3.61
	5	OF 1,00 PULA	Female.	2.2.2.2.2.3.6.6.4.2.2.3.3.6.6.4.4.4.2.3.3.6.6.4.2.3.3.6.6.4.3.3.6.6.4.3.3.6.6.4.3.3.6.6.4.3.3.6.6.4.3.3.6.6.4.3.3.6.6.4.3.3.6.6.4.3.3.6.6.4.3.3.3.6.6.4.3.3.3.6.6.4.3.3.3.6.6.4.3.3.3.6.6.4.3.3.3.3	4.11
		RATIO PER POP	Male.	2.22.22.1.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2	3.39
0			Total.	10 62 86 86 72 72 73 168 93 171 171 171 171 171	1249
,	4	Total.	Female.	288 100 100 101 113 113 110 50 50 50	439
1925.			Male	30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30	810
ir 19		er.	Decemp	10113033372131221	88
e year		ber.	ГтэчоИ	: ww : wa-1	63
of the		٠	r9d oto O	:4 w w : - : 0 21 21 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	72
rth c		per.	Septem	200mn22 : 101r24m2 : 2	86
month		-	.tsuguA	10 x 24 4 : 00 4 8 7 2 8 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	132
during each			Jaly.	22 1 1 1 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	234
ing	Ć.		June.	1 : 1 0 1 4 2 0 1 4 4 5 5 6 1	148
dur			May.	- 50 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10	130
			April.	2w0v4⊔:r2r∞r4⊔14: 0	88
			March.	:4rw :w :00r :0-1 : 7	59
		ιλ•	Lepinsi	:00%V :::122 :: 122 : 12 : 12 : 12 : 12 : 12	50
		• 4	January	: \(\pi \) \(\	98
	2	Registration Civoles	Tregrandin	Newly Added area North Kemmendine South Kemmendine Lanmadaw Taroktan North-West Town South-East Town South-East Town South-East Town South-East Town Theinbyu Cantonment Dala Kanoungto Tamwe Port Hospitals and other Public Institutions	Total
Í			.oN		

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Table No. 19.—Deaths registered from Tubercle of Lungs by Registration Circles during each month of the year 1925.

	7		o Z		
	9	ing pre-	gr mseM inb 000,1 evn suoiv		2.71
		DEATHS 000 OF ATION	Total.	2.26 1.13 2.26 2.27 2.26 2.25 2.26 2.26 3.60 3.00 3.00 3.00 3.00 3.00 3.00 3.00 3.00 3.00 3.00 3.00 3.00 3.00	3.44
	2	OF 1,0(Female,	1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3	3.98
		RATIO PER POPU	Male.	2.96 2.93 1.10 5.53 1.34 1.12 1.16 6.21 1.16 6.21 1.46 1.46	3.20
			Total.	827 845 107 107 108 108 109 109 109 109 109 109 109 109	51188
	4	Total.	Female	1322 1332 1332 1332 1332 1332 1332 1332	4.2
.07		H	Male.	23 23 24 25 25 27 27 28 29 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	763
		•te.	Decemp		95
your)6r.	Мочеть	: waar4wa44aa : u : - z	84
212			October.	:4170101 mu4 : 71	77
)6r.	Septemi	: 247 = 2424 24 24 2	97
aranoari			August.	: 2482732012 : 1 : 2 : 5 : 5	102
2020			July.	18781 100 101 100 101 100 101 100 101 100 101 1	122
	3		- - - - - -	.0208862W4104 : E101 : 62	98
Sala long			May.	: \(\alpha \alpha \oldots \ol	93
,			.lirqA	ω0μν04 : ωμ4 ωμν : « 4	110
			March.	22.402.22.020.02 : 22.02 : 81	105
İ		٠٧.	Februar	1870000111141 :wwo : 5	102
			January.	:0xxx0:0xx4x1114 : x	103
	22	-	Registration Circles.	Newly Added Area North Kemmendine Lanmadaw Taroktan North-West Town South-West Town South-East Town South-East Town Theinbyu Cantonment Dala Kanoungto Temwe Port Hospitals and other Public Institutions	Total
			.oVî		

Table No. 20.—Deaths registered from Respiratory Diseases excluding Tubercle of Lungs by Registration Circles during each month of the year 1925.

Î	7	o Z		Ì
	9	Mean ratio per 1,000 during previous five years.		6.63
		Total.	7.05 8.7.08 8.7.09 8.7.09 8.7.09 8.7.08	6.78
	ú	Female Female	4.62 7.51 3.63 9.34 9.18 6.57 4.18 6.94 9.56 6.73 6.62 3.70 9.81	7.51
		RATIO C PER POPU	8.88 6.69 10.07 3.78 3.30 2.81 8.06 5.45 6.96 6.96 8.18 8.18	6.46
		Total.	184 1173 1173 1173 1173 1173 1173 1173 117	2344
	4	Female.	2004	802
. 777		Male.	18 105 79 108 108 141 54 25 68 68 68 162 162 162 163 30 53 168 174 175 176 176 176 176 176 176 176 176 176 176	1542 802
your		Dес е трет.	82 22 4 7 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	216
2014		November.	wur 844 4 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	188
		October.	82 84 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	196
	•	September.	26 97 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3	171
to anarous arono		August.	7611 61 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76	196
		July.	1201124 : 8 c 8 c 2 c 2 c 5 c 5 c 5 c 5 c 5 c 5 c 5 c 5	181
Ser ins	3]nn6.		203
3		May,	:041008088544 :004 : 44	241
		April.	4 & C O C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	198
		March.	121 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 2 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	216
		February.	19927771849299	164
		Jenualy.	:881.401.041114.1227: 82	174
	2	Registration Circles.	Newly Added Area North Kemmendine South Kemmendine Lanmadaw Taroktan North-West Town South-East Town South-East Town Heinbyu Cantonment Dala Kanoungto Tamwe Port Hospitals and other Public Institutions	Total
	123	No.		

No. 7 -Deaths registered from Injuries by Registration Circles during each month of the year 1925. Years. .70 evious five 9 2000, I Меап гато рег RATIO OF DEATHS •63 Total. PER 1,000 OF POPULATION. 81.4 522 60. .42 5 Female. .72 Male. 184 217 11271227 Total. TOTAL. 32 45 Female. 152 172 Male. 21 17 December. 18 23 November. 15 18 October, 13 17 September. 12 August. 14 17 ·Viul 3 18 13 Jane. 20 22 May. 20 17 ,lindA 19 21 March. 17 17 February. 11 January. Registration Circles. Hospitals and other Public Institutions. South Kemmendine Table No. 21.-North Kemmendine North-West Town South-West Town Total Newly added area North-East Town South-East Town Cantonment 2 Kanoungto Lanmadaw Botataung Theinbyu Taroktan Yegyaw Tamwe Dala Port oN.

Table No. 22.—Deaths registered from all other Causes by Registration Circles during each month of the year 1925. oN 7 years. 16.75 previous five 9 gainub 000,1 Mean ratio per 20.32 19.99 13.07 20.31 15.17 8.68 7.12 14.32 17.36 7.26 11.37 16.21 OF DEATHS Total. PER 1,000 OF POPULATION. 17.81 255.00 18.45 27.15 19.62 18.94 10.45 14.01 16.33 23.98 19.16 23.22 11.39 18.85 16.74 22.87 Female. RATIO 22.20 16.64 10.23 16.43 12.64 5.31 6.42 6.42 6.42 6.42 11.63 13.87 5.51 8.86 9.05 13.24 Male. 3,160 2,442 5,602 1,038 72 417 391 333 185 87 269 335 646 646 178 178 Total. TOTAL 268 27 263 203 203 189 156 98 30 96 56 160 77 77 77 Female. 770 45 202 2014 177 107 107 104 104 325 325 Male. 491 December. 447 November. 479 88482222444 804880424664 80488661 October. · 506 September. 508 August. 466 Ainl 442 3 •aun[435 May. 459 .linqA 465 March. 423 84 February. 481 lanuary. Hospitals and other Public Institutions Registration Circles. North Kemmendine South Kemmendine North-West Town South-West Town Total Newly added area North East Town South-East Town Cantonment 2 Kanoungto Lanmadaw Botataung Theinbyu Taroktan Tamwe Yegyaw Dala Port .o.M

Vaccination Table No. 1.—Statement comparing the work during the year 1925-1926 with that each of the two preceding years.

	REMARKS.		(1) There were 2 secondary cases performed	during the year. This figure includes 8,352 cases performed by private Medical Practitioners.	(2) There were no secondary cases performed during the year.	This figure includes 2,003 cases performed by Medical Practitioners.	dary cases performed during the year. This figure includes	182 cases performed by private Medical Practitioners.
	Number of births registered per 1,000	ot popula- tion.		18.36	18.68		19.12	
	Primary of births vaccination registered per 1,000	ot population.		107·39	121.56		118.96	
	AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS VACCINATED BY EACH.	Registrar- Vaccinator.		3,996	2,455		1,874	
,	AVERAGIOF PACCIN	Vacci- nator.		:	:		:	
	Average cost of each	successful case.	Rs. A. P	8 8 0	0 5 9		0 10 11	
	Rates per cent. of Primary	successful (verified).		99.34	99.48		89.62	
	BER FULLY (ATED.	Re-vacci- nation.		8,477	19,659	1	10,688	
	NUMBER SUCCESSFULLY VACCINATED.	Primary.		9,023	10,909		8,977	
	Total number	nated.		59,944	(2) (66,288		* 41, 4 10	
	Year.			1923-1924	1924-1925		1925-1926	

Excludes 41,169 primary vaccination performed at Port Health Station.
30.202
"

Table No. II.—Statement showing births registered during the year 1925-1926 and vaccination of Infants under one year of age.

						6	
Circles.	Total births excluding Still births.	Still births.	Deaths under one year.	Number of Infants surviv- ing.	Number of Infants vaccinated.	Percentage of vaccination to births registered.	Remarks.
Newly added area	103	6	28	75	300		
North Kemmendine	665	33	219	446	} 1,377	01.42	
South Kemmendine	841	54	194	647	} 1,377	91•43	
Lanmadaw	465	14	187	278	951	113.76	-
Taroktan	371	9	136	235	351	112.40	
North-West Town	332	19	95	237	683	113.40	
South-West Town	180	18	36	144	\	113.40	
North-East Town	388	17	110	278	828	138-23	
South-East Town	211	13	54	157	5 828	130.73	· ·
Botataung	404	18	121	283	} 670	65.69	
Yegyaw	616	29	181	435	\	63.03	
Theinbyu	801	28	302	499	1,410	97-10	
Tamwe	651	43	233	417) 1,410	97.10	
Dalla	243	6	84	259	656	118•40	
Kanoungto	211	2	89	122		110.40	
Cantonment	35	6	36	•••	•••	•••	
Port	•••	• • •	•••	• • •	•••	•••	
Hospitals and other Public Institutions.	009	122	122	•••	•••		
Vaccination per formed at the Public Institution and by Private Medical Practi-						*	
tioners Private Vaccinators	• • •	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	
r irvate vaccinators	• • •	• • •	•••	•••	•••	•••	
Total	6,617	437	2,227	4,512	6,875	103.72	

व

REMARKS. Sulliage Sanitary Table No. 1.—Shewing number of blockages cleared during the year 1925. trays. 10 17 15 27 PLUMBING CO. : : • 17 18 12 Water closets. • • : : Sulliage 154 519 79 10 75 165 167 354 trays. • • OWNER. Water closets. 25 48 96 48 44 • • • CLEARED 1,529 3,131 2,139 1,869 Sulliage 2,198 1,553 2,251 6,025 8,668 14,693 trays. INSPECTOR. : Water closets. 1 : • : • • • • • .. Sulliage 1,696 3,131 2,302 1,903 2,292 1,563 2,328 9,032 6,207 15,239 trays. BLOCKAGES IN 2224 Water closets. 94 49 45 125 4 • • . • North-Kemmendine... . • South West Town ...
Taroktan
Lanmadaw North West Town North-East Town South-East Town TOTAL Botatoung West Botatoung East Total Total Circle. Pazundaung Theinbyu GRAND Kandaw Division. Western Eastern

Table No. 2—Shewing number of Notices issued and served under the different

				SEC	TION.			Sch.	II, Cha	ap. I.		Sc	h. II,	[.	VIII 1-B
Division.	Circle.		123	124	156 (1) and 2	182	Rule 1	Rule 2	Rule 25	Rule 27.C.	Rule 13	Rule R 2 (a)		Rule 1.	Sch. II Chap. V
ſ	North-East Town	•••	•••	•••		161	51	4	33 8	•••	•••	33	38		286
	South-East Town	••	•••	•••		205	81	1	351	•••	•••	18	47	•••	23
	Botataung West	• • •	•••	•••	2	287	64	3	405	•••	•••	2	121		46
Eastern {	Botatoung East	••	••	1	•••	123	17	•••	325	•••	•••	1	181	31	3
Lastern 3	Theinbyu	• • •	7	•••	•••	80	1	12	342	•••	•••	7	57		9
	Pazundaung	• • •	1	•••	36		•••	•••	71	•••	•••	23	459	•••	
1 14	Kandaw	• • •	•••		•••	31	1		261	•••	•••	2 3	183	•••	
ł	R. B. East Town	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	••
	TOTAL	• • •	8	1	38	887	215	20	2,093	•••	•••	107	1086	31	1,1
\$	North-West Town	***	121		•••	122	41	11	306	4	2	7	32	•••	33
	South-West Town		•••	1	•••	250	35	6	544	•••	•••	10	40	•••	3.
	Taróktan	•••	•••	•••	•••	92	61	1	299	•••	•••	31	42	•••	3
	Lanmadaw	•••	1	•••	43	99	18	1	217	•••	•••	2	31	•••	2
Western	North-Kemmendine	• • •	•••		•••	1	•••	•••	244		•••	17	113	•••	
	South-Kemmendine	•••	1	•••	•••	24			128	•••	•••	8	352	•••	
	Dalla	•••	1	1	1	•••	•••	•••	8	1	•••	2	2	•••	
	Kanaungto	•••	•••			•••	•••		•••	•••	•••		3	•••	
į	R. B. West Town	•••	•••	•••		,	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	
	Kanoungto	••	1	1	• • •	•••		•••	11		•••	•••	3	•••	
	TOTAL	••	4	3	44	668	155	19	1,757	5	2	77	618	•••	1,3
								,							
	GRAND TOTAL	•	12	2 4	82	1,555	370	39	3,850	5	2	184	1704	31	2,4

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sections of the City of Rangoon Municipal Act, 1922, during the year 1925.

· So	Sch. II Chap. VIII A.					Ch	. II, ap. K-A.	Sch.	II, C	hap.	XII.		. II, ap. II.		ye-la	WS•	XV.	Sch Ch XII	II.	<	
Rule 1	Rule 2	Rule 3	Rule 4	Rule 7	Rule 8	Rule 1	Rule 7	Rule 2	Rule 6	10,11 and 12	13 and 14	Rule 1	20 and 21	Milk Bye-laws.		Ice cream and Sherbet.	Sch. II, Chap.	Rule 17	2	Sch. II, Chap. Rule 2	Total
198	• • •	28	5	••:	1	111	•••	•••	300	•••	20	•••	8	114	12	11	•••	•••	• • •	•••	1,419
188	• • •	7	•••	•••	5	79	•••	•••	•••	•••	28	1	5	7	• • •	. 5	1	•••		•••	1,259
152	•••	•••	5	•••	1	115	•••	•••	•••	•••	5	18	25	1	• • •	4	•••	•••		•••	1,688
114	4	10	•••	•••	14	92		•••	•••	•••	•••	15	29	•••	•••		• • •	1	•••	•••	979
119	•••	2	•••	•••	•••	127	•••	3	1	2	8	7	116	4	•••	9	•••	•••	1	•••	997
41	•••	1	•••	•••	1	46	•20	•••	• • 2	7	2	1	33	6	2	14	•••	•••	•••	•••	750
12	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	103		•••	•••	•••	3		31	2	2		•••		•••	•••	653
•••	•••		•••	• • •	•••	•••	•••	51	80	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	131
824	4	48	10	•••	22	673	•••	54	81	9	6 6	42	247	134	16	43	1	1	1	•••	7,876
296	2		•••			132		•••			3	3	1	10	4	5	17	•••	•••	1	1,331
278	•••	5				69		•••	•••	ı	2	10	2	31	•••	7			•••	•••	1,624
229	•••	7			3	120		•••	•••		•••	1	1	3	24	20				•••	1,387
216	•••	9	•••	•••	7	226			•••	2	7	8	21	5	17	30			•••		1,193
232	•••	1		4	1	125			•••	•••	3	•••	112	7	2	18				1	906
79	•••	5	•••	•••	20	176	•••		•••	•••	3	•••	129	26	1	5	•••	•••		• • • •	995
	•••	•••	•••	••		25	•••	•••	4	6	5	2	7	39	•••	6	•••	•••	•••	•••	110
22	•••	•••		•••	•••	47	2	19	6	•••	13	12	7	11	•••	1	•••	01070	•••	•••	143
• • •	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••		6	77	•••	•••	•••	•••			•••	•••		•••	•••	83
•••		• 62		•••		10	•••	60]	4	•••	13		17	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	120
-		a more	-		-	•	-	•	-				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	
13 5 2	2	27	***	4	31	930	2	85	87	13	36	49	280	139	48	92	17			2	7,892
	*													,,							
2170	6	75	10	4	53	160	3 2	139	168	22	102	91	527	273	64	135	18	3 1	1	2	15,768

Table No. 3.— Shewing number of cases tried and amount of fines imposed under the Ghee Act and the different Sections of the City of Rangoon Municipal Act, 1922, during the year 1925.

A	·no		-		:		:	6	:	6	•	8	::	•		27
	drawn.		•			•		7		(<u>:</u>			•		
	O.of cases acquitted. No. of cases with-		:				:		:		:	1		:		•
Total	awarded.	S	_ ∞	m	,			51	5	54	:	29	2 ~	4-		4
Tc	Fines and senifaction of the standard of the s	As.		40	2		∞	346	19	382	:	141 2	01	38		14
	No. of cases tried.		6		,			09	5	53	:	32	27	4		7
	No. of cases struck		-				•	61	:	4	:		: :	:		:
DIVISION	No. of cases with- drawn.		:				:	-	:	-	Q •		: :	•		:
Divi	o.of cases acquitted.		:				(° (°)	:	:	:	:	•	::	:		-
	Costs 2 2	Rs.	7	62	1		:	7	. 2	40	:	∞	27	4		
WESTERN	Amount seni H mount imposed,	Rs.	22	35	3		:	54	19	302	:	40	0	38	1	∞
W	No. of cases tried.		∞	2			:	6	5	4	:	0	12	4		27
	No. of cases struck		:	4			:	7	:	5	:	27	• •	:		. :
DIVISION.	Vo. of cases with- drawn.		:				:		:	:		:	₩ 179 6 6 6 6	:		•
IVIS	lo. of cases acquitted		:		•		:	:	CARCILLUSIONICAE PROPERTIES PROP	•	:	:	: :	:		:
		Rs.		-	•		-	44		7	:	21	::	:		6
EASTERN	Amouri sani Financi sala sala sala sala sala sala sala sal	Rs.	2	ν.			∞ ∞	292	:	80	•	101	::	:		9
A H	No. of cases tried.			V-				51	1:1	19	:	23	::	:		m
	Name of offence.		le troughs and p	charging water from buildings. Failure to paye court yard etc. for	efficient drainage.	accommodation	and bathing or washing places etc. Failure to provide closet accommo-	H	provid	and offensive matters. Accommodation of offensive matter	on any attract or premises. Failure to fill in pools which are a	nuisance. Failure to limewash premises	Failure to enclose land or building	Bathing, or washing animals, clothes	es not set apart f	Washing of clothes by washermen in places prohibited for the purpose.
	Rule or Section.		Chap. I,	Rule 1	Rule 12		Rule 13	Rule 25(1)	Chap. VII	Rule 2	Chap.VIII	Kule 1 Sch. II Chap.	A. Kule I Rule 2 Rule 3	Rule 7		Rule 8
	Rule or		Sch. II	Do			Do	Do I	Sch. II	Do	Sch. II C	Sch. II	VIII A Do Do	Do		Do

										99							
146	35	0		126	5	38	63	:	:		10	:	~	:	2	:	392
guard	17	-	· :	:	:	64	:	:	•		:	:	i	:	27	:	27
:			:	9		61	11	:	:		:	•	• .	:	23	•	20
218	105	17	33	1285	13	151	38	:	:		33	n	<i>c</i> 1	•	14	m	2077
1,712	202	132	257	10,367	118	712	.129		•		170	11	20		480	43	15,873
364	141	19	34	1414	18	191	51	:	:		43	n	in	•	18	က	2489
74	12	-	:	59	:	7	:	:	:		5	*		•		:	172
:	∞		:	:	:	-	:	:	•		:	:	•	:	:	:	12
:	-		:	Н	:	-	:	:	•	•	:	:	:	:		:	5
142	47	5	9	979	F(54	29	:	:		16	77	2	:	2	:	1012
1,139	451	28	37	4,700	50	224	82	:	:		98	6	20	:	340	:	7,706
216	09	9	9	989	1	62	29	:	•		25	22	m	•	7	:	1189
172	23	-	_	29	5	33	2	:	:		-	:	:	•		:	220
-	6		:	:	:	-	:	:	•		:	•	:	:	7	i	15
	:			0	:	7		:	•		:	:	•	•		:	15
92	58	12	27	629	12	97	6		:		17		:	:	6	<u>س</u>	1065
573	, 256	94	220	5,667	89	488	47	•	:		72	64	:	:	140	43	8,167 1065
148	81	13	28	728	17	131	22	•	:		18		•	:	11	3	1,300
Concealing of epidemic diseases	Carrying on dangerous and offensive trade or keeping of any article for	sale which is dangerous or lik to create a nuisance without lice Not furnishing names of keepers	registered building. Refusing access to re	ing for inspection. Overcrowding in registered build-	Failure to do repairs,	Keeping animals in contravention of	Breach of		Breach of rules relating facture and sale of drink, and the supe	775	Š	S	S	Sal	Adu'teration of ghee or refusing ghee	Using house unfit for human habitation	Total
Sch. II Chap, IX	Sch. II Chap. IX A	Sch. II Chap, XII	Rule 6 Do Rule 10	$\begin{array}{cc} (e) \\ \text{Do} & \text{Rule 10} \\ \end{array}$	(g) Do Rule 13	Sch. II Chap.	Sch. II Chap. XV	Scii. 11 Ciiap.A.V.1	Do Chap. XVI		Milk bye-laws (Sec. 102 B. M.		(Sec. 104 D M. Act) Sec. 124	Sec. 132	Ghee Act	Sec. 156 Rule 1 & 2 of C R. M.	ACI 44.



